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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

1997

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1997

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
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1998

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A LETTER FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

The President of the Senate

The Speaker of the House of Representatives

SIRS:

It is my pleasure to submit to you the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for fiscal 1997.

The Library celebrated many historic milestones in 1997. After a decade of renovation, we reopened the Thomas Jefferson Building to the public on May 1, 1997, and opened a major exhibition, *American Treasures of the Library of Congress*. We held a "Festival of Cultures" on May 4 for the public to celebrate the completion of the renovation project and the Jefferson Building's centennial year. At year's end, we celebrated the official 100th birthday of the Jefferson Building, which first opened on November 1, 1897, and began preparations for the Library's Bicentennial in the year 2000.

With the support of Congress, the Library moved forward with its Strategic Plan that challenges us to sustain past gains while becoming a more efficient operation. Using strategic priorities to identify funding and resource requirements, our new Planning, Management, and Evaluation Directorate (PMED) will implement the plan.

I am pleased to report that management improvement efforts during the year were rewarded with an unqualified audit opinion by KPMG Peat Marwick, LLP, on the Library's Fiscal 1996 Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Library hired a new director of security who developed a comprehensive Security Plan to be presented to Congress in early fiscal 1998. In the meantime, the Library effected several hundred improved security measures that were recommended by a comprehensive physical security survey conducted by outside consultants for the Library, its staff, and its collections. We

also developed a Computer Security Plan and a Year 2000 Plan to safeguard and update the Library's valuable electronic resources and computer systems for the twenty-first century.

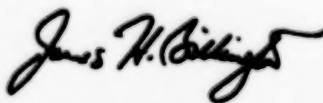
The Library also provided steady, objective research and analysis for Congress, during a busy legislative year marked by complex reform proposals in many fields—notably welfare, health care, and education—and by efforts to reach a balanced budget agreement. We presented the first phase of a new electronic Legislative Information System to the 105th Congress on January 7, 1997.

The National Digital Library program, launched in October 1994, continues to be one of the major providers of intellectual content on the Internet and the major outreach project of the Library. More than 400 million transactions were logged by all our Internet services in fiscal 1997. Many of our users were attracted to the ten new American historical collections and three Library exhibitions that we added to this major electronic repository of primary sources, freely available to the nation and the world. Use of the THOMAS legislative information system increased fourfold during the past year, with over 110 million transactions recorded since its inception in January 1995.

Meanwhile, the Library steadily reduced its backlog of uncataloged materials by more than one million items, while keeping current with new receipts, and added unique items to its collections, such as a 1745 edition of Horace that belonged to Thomas Jefferson and bears his annotations in the margin. With congressional support, the Library moved forward in its plans to procure a commercially available Integrated Library System (ILS) to improve automation support for bibliographic control and inventory management.

In sum, this was a highly productive fiscal year for the Library staff. The highlights and the details are described in this report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "James H. Billington". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "James" and last name "Billington" clearly legible.

James H. Billington
The Librarian of Congress

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS OFFICERS AND CONSULTANTS

Chief Operating Officers and Executive Committee

(as of September 30, 1997)

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress
Donald L. Scott, Deputy Librarian of Congress
Jo Ann Jenkins, Chief of Staff
Daniel P. Mulhollan, Director, Congressional Research Service
Winston Tabb, Associate Librarian for Library Services
Marybeth Peters, Register of Copyrights
Rubens Medina, Law Librarian of Congress

Senior Management Reporting Group

Herbert S. Becker, Director, Information Technology Services
Jill D. Brett, Public Affairs Officer
Thomas Bryant, Director, Planning, Management, and Evaluation
Laura E. Campbell, Director, National Digital Library
Lana Kay Jones, Acting General Counsel
Kenneth E. Lopez, Director, Security
Geraldine M. Otremba, Director, Congressional Relations Office
Lloyd A. Pauls, Associate Librarian for Human Resources Services
John W. Rensbarger, Inspector General
Barbara Tillett, Director, Integrated Library System Program
Linda J. Washington, Director, Internal University
John D. Webster, Director, Financial Services
Andre Carl Wiisenton, Director, Dispute Resolution Center, and EEO Complaints Officer
Harry Yee, Chief, Labor Management Relations Office
Elizabeth M. Zaic, Acting Director, Integrated Support Services

Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry

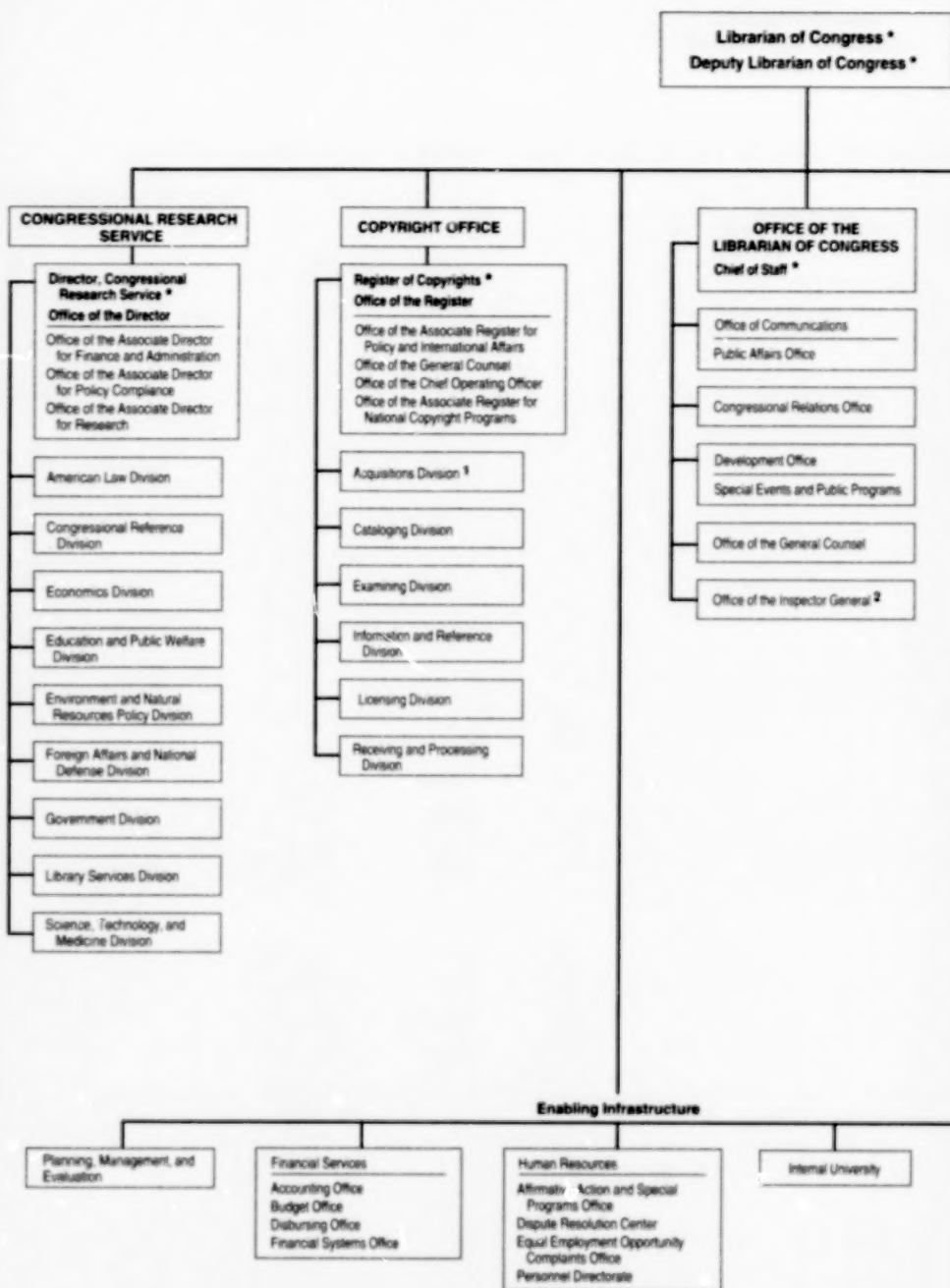
Robert Hass, 1995-97
Robert Pinsky, 1997-98

Honorary Historical Consultant

William McW. Cochrane

Librarian of Congress Emeritus

Daniel J. Boorstin



* Members of the Executive Committee of the Library of Congress.

¹ The Copyright Acquisitions Division works closely with Acquisitions and Support Services, Library Services.

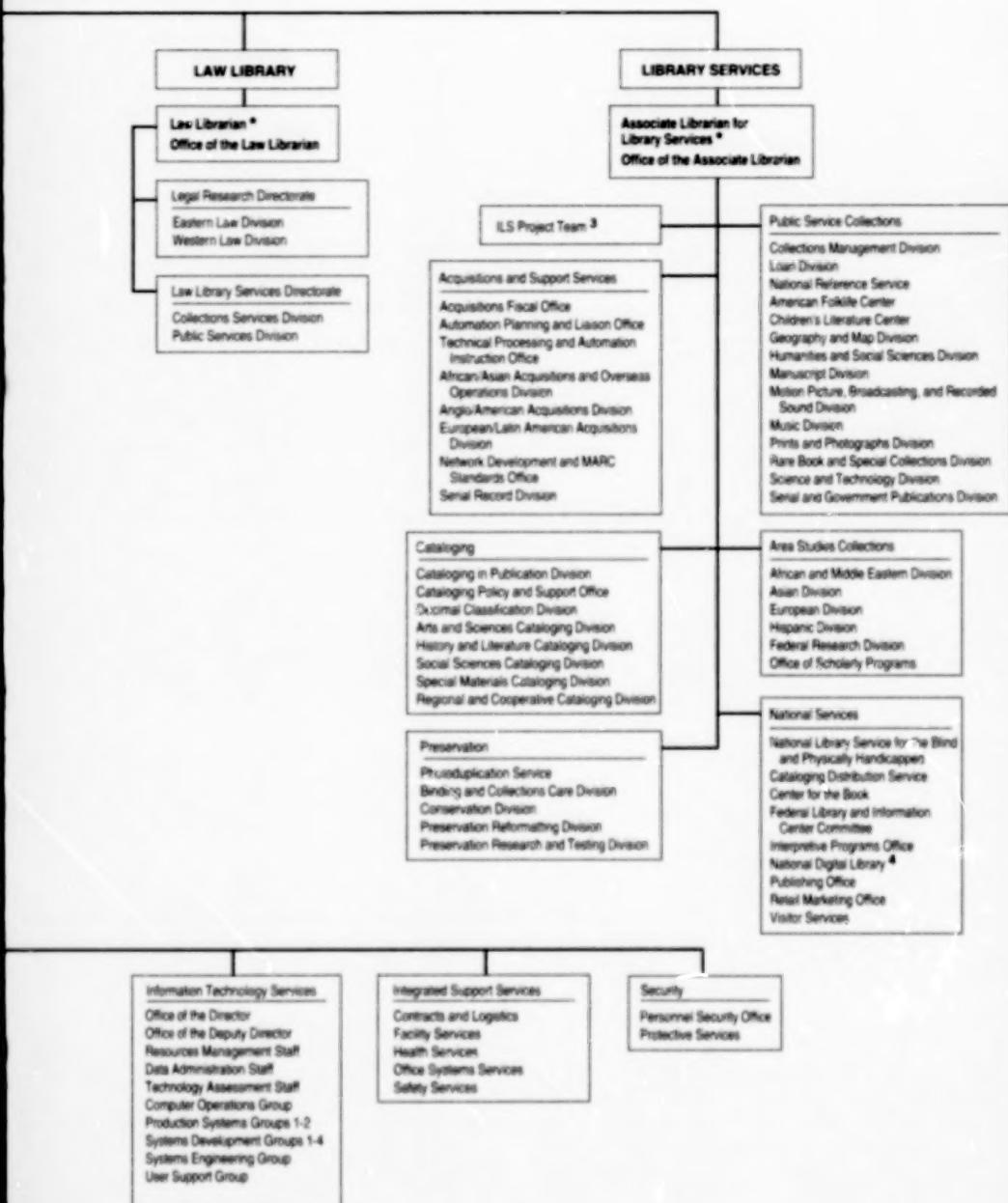
² The Inspector General reports independently to the Librarian of Congress.

³ The II-3 (Integrated Library System) Project Team reports jointly to the Deputy Librarian of Congress and the Associate Librarian for Library Services.

⁴ The National Digital Library remains detailed to the Office of the Librarian.

ORGANIZATION CHART

as of SEPTEMBER 30, 1997



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS COMMITTEES

Joint Committee on the Library, 105th Congress, First Session

Representative William M. Thomas (California), Chairman

Senator Ted Stevens (Alaska), Vice Chairman

Senator John W. Warner (Virginia)

Senator J. Dan Claitor (Mississippi)

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (New York)

Senator Dianne Feinstein (California)

Representative Robert W. Ney (Ohio)

Representative Vernon J. Ehlers (Michigan)

Representative Sam Gejdenson (Connecticut)

Representative Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick (Michigan)

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations

United States Senate, 105th Congress, First Session

Senator Robert F. Bennett (Utah), Chairman

Senator Ted Stevens (Alaska)

Senator Larry Craig (Idaho)

Senator Byron L. Dorgan (North Dakota)

Senator Barbara Boxer (California)

Ex officio

Robert C. Byrd (West Virginia)

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations

United States House of Representatives, 105th Congress, First Session

Representative James T. Walsh (New York), Chairman

Representative C. W. Young (Florida)

Representative Randy Cunningham (California)

Representative Zachary P. Wamp (Tennessee)

Representative Tom Latham (Iowa)

Representative José Serrano (New York)

Representative Vic Fazio (California)

Representative Marcy Kaptur (Ohio)

Ex officio

Bob Livingston (Louisiana)

David R. Obey (Wisconsin)

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress, Chairman and Secretary

Gerald Murphy, sitting for Robert E. Rubin, Secretary of the Treasury Representative

William M. Thomas (California), Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library

Wayne L. Berman (term expires January 2002), Washington, D.C.

Edwin L. Cox (term expires March 1999), Dallas, Texas

Patricia M. Duff (term expires August 2000), New York, New York

Julie Finley (term expires June 2001), Washington, D.C.

Thomas S. Foley (term expires December 1998), Washington, D.C.

Adele Hall (term expires June 2000), Shawnee Mission, Kansas

John W. Kluge (term expires March 1998), New York, New York

Peter S. Lynch (term expires October 1997), Boston, Massachusetts

Cecil Pulitzer (term expires March 1998), St. Louis, Missouri

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1997

The historic milestone of the completed renovation and reopening of the Thomas Jefferson Building—and the celebration of 100 years of its use to house the collections and programs of the Library of Congress—was marked by the opening of the exhibition *American Treasures of the Library of Congress*. Other highlights of the year included the development of a Strategic Plan for the Library of Congress for the years 1997 through 2004, the beginnings of an Integrated Library System, and major funding advances to the National Digital Library. Major acquisitions to the collections ranged from cartoonist Jules Feiffer's work to 1924 radio broadcasts by Ed Wynn.

Historic Milestones

Fiscal 1997 was a year of historic milestones, with many celebrations surrounding the May 1 reopening of the Thomas Jefferson Building, after a decade of renovation. On April 30, the president of the United States Bill Clinton, Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), Senate Minority Leader Thomas A. Daschle (D-S. Dak.), Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, and Representative William M. Thomas (R-Calif.), chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, joined in celebrating the reopening of the building and the opening of the exhibition *American Treasures of the Library of Congress*, supported by a grant from the Xerox Foundation. A "Festival of Cultures" was held on May 4 to thank the Congress for supporting the renovation project and to welcome the public. At year's end, plans were under way to commemorate the centennial of the Jefferson Building, which first opened its doors to readers on November 1, 1897.

The Library of Congress will be 200 years old in the year 2000, making it the oldest federal cultural institution in the nation. Planning for the Library's Bicentennial began with the appointment of a steering committee, a legislative effort toward a commemorative coin, the establishment of the theme "Libraries • Creativity • Liberty," and the goal to inspire creativity in the century ahead by stimulating greater use of the Library of Congress and libraries everywhere.

September 17, 1997, marked the tenth anniversary of the appointment of James H. Billington as the thirteenth Librarian of Congress. The Congress paid tribute to Dr. Billington in remarks published in the *Congressional Record*, calling him "one of the first scholars and cultural administrators to recognize the significance of the approaching information age and its importance for the Library of Congress." During James Billington's tenure as Librarian of Congress, \$91.7 million in private funds has been raised for scholarly activities, exhibitions, and the National Digital Library program, including \$41.5 million in contributions from the James Madison Council, the Library's private sector advisory body, chaired by John Kluge.

Strategic Plan

During fiscal 1997, the Library developed a 1997–2004 Strategic Plan that identifies the mission, priorities, values, and objectives to take the Library into the twenty-first century. The plan maps the changes that will ensure that the Library continues its noble tradition of collecting, preserving, sharing, and fostering creativity and learning in support of the Congress of the United States and for the American public and users worldwide.

The Congress approved the establishment of a Planning, Management, and Evaluation Directorate (PMED) to monitor the plan's implementation and to synchronize the planning and budgeting processes. The development of the plan and the establishment of PMED fulfilled two critical tasks contained in the Library's 1996 Management Improvement Plan.

Security

A centralized Office of Security was established within the Office of the Librarian, and the Library's first director of security was appointed in February 1997. Several hundred security measures, recommended in a comprehensive physical security survey of the Library and its collections, were put into place. These included key and lock control, installation of closed-circuit surveillance and intrusion detection systems, and access control measures for collection areas.

The director of security oversaw the development of a comprehensive security plan for delivery to Congress in early fiscal 1998. The plan provides a framework for the physical security of the Library's collections, facilities, staff, visitors, and other assets. Also completed during the year were a Computer

Security Plan for safeguarding the Library's valuable electronic resources and computer systems and a Year 2000 plan to ensure that computer systems will continue to function properly at the turn of the century.

Financial Management

A major milestone was reached in the financial management improvement process with the unqualified audit opinion on the Library's Fiscal 1996 Consolidated Financial Statements. The favorable opinion was rendered by KPMG Peat Marwick, LLP, the Library's independent accountants.

Legislative Information System

Building on the success of the publicly accessible legislative information system known as THOMAS, the Library has developed the Legislative Information System (LIS) for use by members of Congress and their staff. Delivered on January 7, 1997, the first phase of the new LIS provides information on current legislation, floor action, and amendments, the full text of the *Congressional Record* and the *Congressional Record* Index, committee reports on bills for recent Congresses, summaries of legislation, links to legislative agency Web sites, the full text of all Congressional Research Service (CRS) issue briefs, and selected CRS reports.

The National Digital Library

The National Digital Library program made significant progress during fiscal 1997 toward the goal of making a critical mass of American historical materials accessible to all Americans by the year 2000—the Library's Bicentennial. A private-public "partnership for learning" is raising the necessary funds to support this effort; at year's end, pledges and receipts from the private sector exceeded \$28 million, and Congress continued to honor its multiyear pledge to contribute \$15 million in appropriated funds toward this major Library initiative.

During fiscal 1997, ten new on-line historical collections, including multimedia material, were added to the Library's World Wide Web site. Three new Library exhibitions were made available on-line, including the *American Treasures of the Library of Congress* exhibition, which will be updated periodically to reflect the rotation of items through this permanent exhibition.

In the first year of a multiyear competition made possible by a \$2 million gift from the Ameritech Foundation, awards totaling more than \$500,000 were made to ten institutions across the United States. Through this collaboration with the Library, these institutions will digitize more than 100,000 American historical items of importance for the study of American history and make them available on the World Wide Web. The LC/Ameritech collections include nineteenth-century sheet music, photographs documenting the settlement of the Great Plains, and first-person narratives of southern life in the 1800s.

Integrated Library System

The Congress approved the Library's fiscal 1998 budget request for an Integrated Library System (ILS) to improve automation support for bibliographic control and inventory management activities at the Library. The ILS project will implement a single system that uses a shared bibliographic database to integrate all major functional areas of Library Services—including such functions as acquisitions, cataloging, and reference. During the year, a program director was appointed and a dedicated project team assembled to procure a commercially available system by the spring of 1998.

Internet Access

The Library continued to provide Congress and the nation with an increasing amount of information through its Internet-based systems. As a result, use of the Library's electronic systems grew exponentially. Having tripled between 1992 and 1996, the average number of monthly transactions doubled to 40 million during fiscal 1997. In September, the Library recorded more than 49 million transactions on its public electronic systems.

The THOMAS legislative information system accounted for much of the surge in the use of the system as the number of monthly transactions jumped to more than 10 million in September 1997 as compared with 2.6 million the previous September. At year's end, more than 110 million transactions had been processed by the THOMAS system since its inception in January 1995.

Collections

The Library reduced the total unprocessed arrearage by more than one million items while keeping current with new receipts. This represented a cumulative reduction of 49.7 percent of the backlog tallied in September 1989—from 39.9 million to 19.9 million.

Linked to the Library's arrearage reduction effort was the development of a secondary storage site to house processed materials and to provide for growth of the collection through the early twenty-first century. During fiscal 1997, the Library worked closely with the Architect of the Capitol to ensure that the first storage module at the Fort Meade, Maryland, campus will meet environmental specifications and be ready for occupancy by the end of fiscal 1999.

Important new collections came to the Library through gift or purchase, including the personal papers and drawings of cartoonist and dramatist Jules Feiffer; the Ned Rorem Collection of nearly 75,000 items devoted to one of the generation's most celebrated musicians; important additions to the papers of lyric poet and biographer Muriel Rukeyser; approximately 1,200 radio transcription discs donated by the University of California at Los Angeles Film and Television Archives, including rare 1924 broadcasts by Ed Wynn; and a 1745 edition of Horace that was owned by Thomas Jefferson, who annotated the inside cover with the meter scheme of each of the poems.

THE LIBRARY AND THE CONGRESS

Serving Congress is the Library's highest priority. During fiscal 1997, the Library of Congress provided reference assistance, special services, and information on Library programs, honored more than seventy congressional requests for translations, and expedited congressional requests for 30,708 items from the Library's collections. Members of Congress hosted eighty events at the Library of Congress, including those held in conjunction with the presidential inauguration and the swearing in of the 105th Congress. Throughout the year, more than five hundred members attended Library functions, including the reopening of the Jefferson Building and the debut of the Library's *American Treasures* exhibition. Senior Library officials testified before congressional committees on several key matters, including Library appropriations, automation efforts, collections security plans for the Library's Bicentennial, and construction of a Capitol Visitors Center.

Appropriations

At the start of fiscal 1997, Library of Congress appropriations available for obligation totaled \$361,896,000, including authority to spend \$30,138,000 in receipts. Total obligational authority increased by \$9,497,000 or 2.7 percent.

In addition to funds directly appropriated to the Library, the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) received appropriations of \$9,753,000 for mechanical and structural maintenance, care, and operation of Library buildings and grounds. This was a decrease of \$2,675,000 from fiscal 1996 appropriations.

The Library's budget request for fiscal 1998 was \$387,582,000, including \$30,376,000 in receipts, or an increase of 7.1 percent as compared with fiscal 1997 appropriations to cover mandatory pay increases, inflationary price-level increases, and growing workload increases. The Library's top funding priorities within the requested increase were a new Integrated Library System (ILS), a Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation, and Deposit System (CORDS), and a Global Legal Information Network (GLIN).

The Librarian of Congress testified before the House Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee on February 12 and before the Senate Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee on June 5. (See also appendix B: The Librarian's Testimony.)

The House and Senate approved the conference report to H.R. 2209 on September 24, 1997, providing fiscal 1998 appropriations for the Library of \$376,719,000, including authority to spend 30,295,000 in receipts. This allocation represented a 4.1 percent increase over fiscal 1997 appropriations. At year's end, the bill had been sent to the president for signature.¹

Copyright Issues

Legislation was introduced during the 105th Congress which challenged the historic role of the Copyright Office in the legislative branch. Following passage of a House resolution (H.R. 400), the Library worked with the Senate Judiciary Committee to preserve the role of the Copyright Office. The committee reported a bill (S. 507) which did not affect the Copyright Office, and work continued with Senate staff on crafting language to amend Title 17 of the United States Code to codify the policy role of the Copyright Office. The full Senate had not acted on this legislation at the end of fiscal 1997.

Capitol Visitors Center

Legislation was introduced on March 14, 1995 (H.R. 20), to authorize the Architect of the Capitol to construct a Capitol Visitors Center under the East Plaza of the Capitol. The Library requested that the facility include an auditorium and other smaller audiovisual viewing rooms for Library use. An engineering study commissioned by the Library and released in 1996 determined the feasibility of constructing a tunnel between the Visitors Center and the Jefferson Building from an engineering standpoint. On June 20, 1997, Library officials testified at the House Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Economic Development hearing on the legislation.

¹ Public Law 105-119, signed by President Clinton on November 26, 1997, increased the Library's fiscal 1998 appropriation to \$377,207,000. The amendment transferred \$488,000 from the Department of State to the Library of Congress, to reflect the full cost of providing services to the Library's overseas offices.

Library of Congress Bicentennial

The Library submitted draft legislation to its congressional oversight committees seeking authorization to conduct activities commemorating the Library's Bicentennial in the year 2000. The legislation seeks no appropriated funding and stipulates the use of private funds to support the project. The measure would enable the Library to trademark a logo and develop consumer products commemorating the anniversary and would allow the Library to retain and invest the proceeds from the sale of these products through the authorization period 1997–2002.

The Library drafted legislation to authorize the minting and issuing of a commemorative coin celebrating the Bicentennial of the Library in the year 2000. Senator Ted Stevens (R-Ala.) introduced legislation (S. 683) on May 1, 1997. On May 5, the Librarian of Congress discussed the proposal in a meeting with Philip Diehl, director of the United States Mint. On August 1, 1997, the Librarian addressed the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee and requested support for a Bicentennial commemorative coin. The committee was to make coin recommendations in a report to Congress in fiscal 1998.

Revolving Fund

For many years, the Library obtained research materials from foreign sources to augment its collections and provide critical research materials for other university and research libraries. Early in fiscal 1997, the General Accounting Office informed the Library and its oversight committees that the Library could no longer retain reimbursements from libraries for the operating expenses associated with acquiring these foreign materials, without specific congressional approval. The Library therefore worked with oversight and appropriations committee staff to include a provision in the Fiscal 1998 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill to authorize a Cooperative Acquisitions Revolving Fund to enable the Library to continue to perform this function.

The bill authorized a no-year revolving fund, allowing the Library to recover direct and indirect costs of the program from the participating libraries and capitalizing the fund with previously collected proceeds, rather than turning them over to the U.S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. At year's end, the bill to establish the first congressionally mandated revolving fund in the Library had been presented to the president for signature.

Gift Fund Investment Authority

Included in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill is statutory authority to allow gifts and bequests to the Library to be offered by the Librarian to the Library's Trust Fund Board for investment or reinvestment. Such sums, previously available solely for immediate disbursement, have been maintained in a special account of the U.S. Treasury not accruing interest.

American Folklife Center

The Library worked closely throughout the year with the Board of Trustees of the American Folklife Center to develop legislative goals and draft legislation in support of permanent congressional authorization of the center.

Congressional Events

Throughout the year, the Library welcomed the participation of members of Congress in special Library events such as exhibition openings, heritage celebrations, visits of foreign dignitaries, lectures and symposia, and events held in the Library's Great Hall.

On January 7, 1997, in conjunction with the swearing in of the 105th Congress, the Library coordinated a reception for the Tennessee congressional delegation, one for the Congressional Black Caucus, and, attended by Vice President Albert Gore, Jr., an event for freshman House Democrats.

On January 20, the Library hosted an informal brunch in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building for members of Congress before President Clinton's second inauguration. A small display of Library materials on inaugurations was exhibited.

On March 12, the Librarian of Congress and Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) cohosted a dinner for freshmen senators in the Members Room. A display of materials from the Library's collections was mounted for the occasion in the Great Hall.

On April 30, the Library celebrated the reopening of the magnificently restored Jefferson Building and the opening of the Library's *American Treasures* exhibition with a dinner which included participation by the president of

the United States, Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), Senate Minority Leader Thomas A. Daschle (D-S. Dak.), Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, and Representative William M. Thomas (R-Calif.), chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library. The dinner was attended by more than one hundred members of Congress.

On May 1, the Library hosted a reception in honor of Prime Minister José Marie Aznar of Spain. The event was attended by members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

On May 13, the Library and the Congressional Internet Caucus held a hearing on "Making Access Easier" in the Library's Digital Library Visitors' Center, where Librarian of Congress James Billington testified on the Library's Internet efforts. The event was cybercast live over the Internet while students from Washington State, Montana, and California submitted questions for witnesses by electronic mail.

On September 16, the Librarian of Congress and Senate Minority Leader Daschle cohosted a dinner for the Senate Democratic Caucus in the Members Room. A selection of Library materials on the Constitutional Convention was displayed and each member received a notebook of material on the drafting and ratification of the Constitution as well as a facsimile of an item from the Library's collections on their state.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The Congressional Research Service works exclusively and directly for the Congress, providing timely, objective, nonpartisan, and accurate research, analysis, and information support. In fiscal 1997, CRS delivered more than 530,000 research responses and services to the Congress upon request. Of these, 139,000 were responses to requests for tailored analysis, information, and research.

CRS Management Initiatives

Responsiveness to the changing needs of its congressional clients continued to be a primary focus for the Congressional Research Service during fiscal 1997. The service devoted renewed attention to improving outreach to new members of Congress and their staff, enhanced the quality of its written products, and expanded the capabilities of systems supporting information retrieval and analysis.

A series of briefings and orientations introduced new members of the House and Senate to the depth and breadth of CRS expertise and outlined the many ways to access services and products. In-person visits were made to some forty members and to more than three hundred congressional staff by a team of CRS analysts.

The service renewed and strengthened guidelines to ensure that its products were timely, met the highest quality standards, provided balanced, nonpartisan expertise in areas of interest to the Congress, and supported all stages of the legislative process—from conceptualization of legislative proposals to enactment to implementation and oversight.

The Congressional Research Service explored options to prevent loss of expertise owing to retirements. By the year 2006, almost 52 percent of CRS staff will be eligible to retire, an unintended consequence of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, which expanded its mission and scope. The many new subject experts hired following enactment of that law now approach retirement age. Options considered for replacing them over the next several years

included a succession initiative that would enable new staff to come on board before the departure of retiring staff members, thus allowing the continuance of subject expertise. A program to recruit top graduate students and candidates holding advanced degrees for summer internships was implemented.

CRS Technology Initiatives

Continuing to expand the capabilities of electronic systems to serve its congressional clients, CRS also adopted more stringent information security measures to prevent unauthorized access to CRS information. Highlights of the year included the development of a new integrated Legislative Information System (LIS) for the Congress; implementation of a new automated congressional request tracking system (ISIS 96); and the redesign of the CRS home page on the World Wide Web, giving twenty-four-hour-a-day access to a full range of CRS products.

The fiscal 1996 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill (P.L. 104-53), signed into law on November 20, 1995, directed the Library to develop a plan for a single legislative information system (LIS) to serve Congress. Following the delivery of the plan to the House Oversight Committee, Senate Rules Committee, and both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on February 16, 1996, CRS collaborated with House and Senate leadership and the Library's Information Technology Services to build the requisite system.

On January 7, 1997, the first phase of the new LIS went on-line to provide information to the Congress on current legislation, floor action, and amendments; the full text of the *Congressional Record* and the *Congressional Record Index*; committee reports on bills for recent Congresses; summaries of legislation; links to legislative agency Web sites; and the full text of all CRS Issue Briefs.

A new, networked automated Inquiry Status Information System (ISIS 96) that records and tracks some 500,000 congressional inquiries received annually by telephone, fax, or letter was put into production on November 13, 1996. ISIS 96, which tracks every stage of a request, replaced ISIS I, introduced approximately eighteen years ago. The new system runs under Windows 3.1 and Windows 95 in a client-server environment.

Requests were transmitted electronically by this system in the Inquiry Section to one or more of the nine CRS research and reference divisions, where they were quickly assigned to the appropriate analyst or information specialist. Improved electronic interdivisional communication through networked computer systems enabled CRS staff at their desks to access new data and documents. Sharing of electronic resources enhanced the comprehensiveness and timeliness of CRS support for the Congress.

The newly redesigned CRS home page on the World Wide Web provided members of Congress and their staff the CRS Guide to the Legislative Process, the full text of CRS on-line products, access to the congressional staff reference desk, which outlined CRS services and products for them, and guides to Internet resources by topic—such as budget, economics, elections and campaigns, foreign affairs, law, and science—as well as access to legislation itself.

The CRS Legislative Alert, a weekly list of selected CRS products that focus on legislative issues expected to receive floor action in the Congress, was made available on the CRS home page. The Alert was faxed to all member offices in hard copy at the beginning of each week.

Legislative Assistance

Assisting members and congressional staff with hundreds of legislative issues in fiscal 1997, CRS provided confidential consultations, individual analyses, committee assistance, and various CRS products in a number of formats. Noteworthy legislative issues addressed by the Congress in fiscal 1997 included, on the domestic front, balancing the budget, Medicare and children's health, the line-item veto, the Government Performance and Reauthorization Act, implementation of the 1996 Farm Bill, reform of the Food and Drug Administration, research and development funding, campaign finance, and taxation. Other important domestic issues included telecommunications and year 2000 computer problems, Superfund reauthorization, nuclear waste storage, reauthorization of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and funding for space station programs, highway legislation, immigration, welfare reform, and higher education.

Foreign policy issues included U.S. trade policy, NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) enlargement, United Nations funding and reform,

international terrorism and narcotics policy, relations and trade with China and Japan, and the reversion of Hong Kong to Chinese administration.

Balanced Budget Agreement. The balanced budget agreement was a focus of the 105th Congress. Specialists in CRS provided Congress with information and analyses related to reforms of the budget process and to enforcement mechanisms, financing the deficit, federal debt and the debt limit, and federal credit. The service also provided support to members and committees on many related social policy issues, among them long-term Medicare financing, Medicaid fraud and abuse, children's health insurance, changes in Medicaid provisions for children, cash welfare, food stamps, and inclusion of the Social Security surplus in the deficit calculation. The result of debate was the enactment of Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

Campaign Finance. For more than ninety bills introduced on the subject of campaign finance alone in the fiscal year, CRS specialists provided consultation as the Congress prepared legislation and hearings, contributed expertise on the use of foreign money in U.S. elections, examined developments in campaign finance practices, and assisted with subsequent congressional investigation into allegedly illegal or improper practices.

Taxpayer Relief. During congressional consideration leading to the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, CRS economists provided assessments and assistance on a range of issues: capital gains, Individual Retirement Accounts, per-child tax credits, aviation taxes, estate taxes, tax exempt bonds, and tax benefits for education. Information on farm tax issues, the tax-exempt status of credit unions, the flat tax, and general tax reform was also provided by specialists for the Congress.

Line-Item Veto. The 105th Congress continued to debate line-item veto issues, and CRS analysts produced new reports and coordinated a range of activities such as House committee staff briefings, assistance with Senate documents related to the *Byrd v. Raines* decision, a committee print on procedural questions, and a summary of provisions included in the act.

Government Performance and Results Act. The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) mandated that federal agencies provide to the Congress by September 1997 the strategic goals and plans designed to achieve improved efficiency and accountability in government. An interdivisional CRS

team responded to member and committee GPRA-related questions, conducted workshops on the issues, and produced a comprehensive handbook containing legislation applicable to management of executive branch agencies.

Medicare. Extensive Medicare reform legislation was part of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. Major issues addressed the savings that would be needed to achieve budget objectives and reforms needed to address the program's long-term financing problems. Experts from CRS studied fraud and abuse provisions, private plan options for program beneficiaries, and expansion in coverage of preventative health care services. Analysts developed a comprehensive simulation model used by committees to determine aggregate and distributional effects of varying payment methodologies.

Immigration. Immigration specialists addressed the impact of the restoration of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and other benefits to legal aliens, the status of Central Americans, vaccination requirements for adopted children, the pending reauthorization of the visa waiver program, and the religious worker immigrant category. CRS experts consulted with members, committee staff, and the Commission on Immigration Reform on proposals to reorganize immigration functions handled by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, on naturalization, and on temporary agricultural workers.

1996 Farm Bill Implementation. The effects on the economy and on farm income of the vastly restructured system of farm payments created by the 1996 farm law were the subject of CRS studies and measurements. Specialists also helped Congress review and refine proposals for a comprehensive reform of the agricultural research, education, and extension system, an effort that began in 1996 during the farm bill debate.

Higher Education. Expiration of the Higher Education Act authorization generated numerous requests for CRS assistance in the first session of the 105th Congress. New postsecondary education credits were proposed, and CRS prepared a series of analyses and anticipatory products and reports on these issues. An interdisciplinary CRS team developed a computer model to explore the level of federal student aid and tax assistance that different types of families would receive under various provisions. Briefings were held for a number of committees on Pell Grants and on new postsecondary education

tax credits. Specialists also assisted Congress with economic analyses regarding reauthorization legislation and proposed tax benefits.

Welfare Reform. The 105th Congress rescinded and modified some welfare spending reductions made in 1996 by restoring Supplemental Security Income benefits for some legal aliens, moderating the impact of a new food stamp provision for childless adults, and further amending the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program. Analysts developed a new database for TANF programs to provide information on state policy choices in designing family cash welfare programs. The Congressional Research Service also supported congressional efforts to change the system of financial incentives paid to states for child support collection.

Telecommunications and the Year 2000. To support Congress on the year 2000 computer problem, CRS assembled information on the top 100 U.S. companies and how they were coping with the challenge. Congressional Research Service experts also assisted with Internet domain names and studies of characteristics of the next-generation Internet. CRS held a multidisciplinary seminar on encryption. Analysts examined the effects of the Telecommunications Reform Act of 1996, foreign ownership of telecommunications licenses, privacy of the Social Security Web site, and the use of laptop computers by members of both houses on the floor.

China's Most-Favored-Nation Status and Return of Hong Kong to Chinese Control. The 105th Congress addressed a wide range of issues relating to U.S. relations with China, including trade, weapon sales, human rights, the certification of China's eligibility for Most-Favored-Nation status and alternatives to the current certification procedures and conditions, and China's bid to join the World Trade Organization. Legal and foreign experts prepared a comprehensive study that examined Hong Kong's reversion to China and the myriad implications of this move for U.S. interests.

U.S. Trade Policy. As the Congress considered renewal of fast-track legislation for trade agreements, CRS experts analyzed the impact of these proposals on trade balances, the economy, employment, and the environment. Specialists also prepared analyses of proposals to renew the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program to extend the preferential tariff treatment accorded imports from Mexico under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to imports from Caribbean basin countries.

NATO Enlargement. As members of Congress prepared to debate the enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a team of CRS defense and regional analysts provided expertise in international politics, military assessment, security assistance, federal programs, and the expected costs associated with enlargement options.

U.S.-Russia Space Station Issues and Cooperation. As the Congress scrutinized space stations—especially problems aboard the Russian *Mir* station—and the Mission to Planet Earth program, analysts provided support to committees and testified on problems that might arise if the United States amended the space station agreement with Russia. Congressional Research Service staff also assisted with reauthorization of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

LAW LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Law Library of Congress—which is the world's largest law library with approximately 2.3 million items, including both domestic and foreign law—handled 85,840 requests for reference and research service from the U.S. Congress as well as other constituents. In July, the Law Library reached a venerable 165 years of age, while continuing to break ground in its use of the latest technologies on initiatives such as the Global Legal Information Network.

In serving its many constituencies—the Congress, the judiciary, the executive branch, state governments and courts, the library community, law firms, international organizations, and the general public—the Law Library logged in a total of 2,167 inquiries requiring written responses. Included in these were about 300 inquiries received via the Internet during the fiscal year. Altogether 48,090 in-person transactions were completed by staff of the Law Library helping researchers and readers.

Serving Congress

During fiscal 1997, members of Congress and their staff made 4,481 in-person reference requests. As mandated by statute 2 USC § 138, Law Library Reading Room personnel provided congressional service when either chamber of Congress was in session, even when the Library of Congress itself was officially closed.

Within the Legal Research directorate, the Law Library's foreign-trained attorneys and research staff responded to more than 1,000 assignments from Congress. These resulted in 902 written reports on issues involving a comparative law study or an individual nation. Topics included legislative ethics in democratic nations, the legality of the use of marijuana for medicinal purposes in developed countries, citizenship laws of various nations, immigration into and out of Asian countries, investment law in Croatia, dual citizenship and voting rights in Romania, compensation for expropriated property, and eligibility to vote in referendums on self-determination. Other issues included health care, privacy and confidentiality of medical records, private investment restrictions, campaign financing, human cloning, country-of-origin labeling,

and pollution damage. Analytical reports representing broader, regional concerns included Russian law on religion, Japanese law on defamation, the Israeli anti-proselytization bill, legislation in Organization of American States (OAS) countries on bribery and corrupt practices, corporate tax questions in the United Kingdom and Ireland, German labor law, dual citizenship in Spain, development and regulation of minerals in Indonesia, the Polish abortion bill, the new South African constitution, the legal status of the Palestinian self-governing authority, and telecommunications law with an emphasis on foreign investment and privatization in selected Asian nations.

The Congress turned to the Law Library for guidance on legal issues making national and international headline news. Among these were the Swiss bank accounts of World War II holocaust victims, which led to a number of studies on the Swiss banking system; the death of Princess Diana of the United Kingdom, which resulted in reports on the law of privacy in France as well as on the intricacies of the French criminal system; the reversion of Hong Kong to China, which sparked studies on the effects on the legal system as well as the intricacies of the rule of law in China; and inquiries into the laws of other nations regarding law suits against heads of government.

The Law Library publication *World Law Bulletin (WLB)*, a monthly update on foreign legal developments for the Congress, placed emphasis on official or original legal sources—particularly from the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), which is being used with increasing frequency by the Law Library staff to ensure currency and authenticity of legal sources. New features added to the *WLB* included regular overviews of developments in the European Union and the World Trade Organization and a listing of noteworthy articles appearing in recent issues of United States legal periodicals. Each issue contained “blue pages,” a section providing detailed treatment of one significant legal development. Issues treated this year included counterfeit intellectual property, measures to protect financial institutions against fraud in the European Union, extradition laws in the independent states of the former Soviet Union, and laws on drugs in Vietnam.

Added to the *Law Library Scope Topics* were articles dealing with the reform of the legal system in China, euthanasia in Colombia, and Israeli law and practice regarding extradition and dual nationality. *World Law Insight*, a publication designed to give the Congress a comprehensive analysis of an issue in foreign

or international law currently of interest to U.S. legislators, brought out "Hong Kong, China: Some Legal Issues" in its series.

In its second year, the Law Library Country Law Studies series provided in-depth legal studies of reform of private international law in Italy and Estonia's overall legal system. A series of country criminal law studies was launched, beginning with France. The Law Library offered legal research seminars to 370 congressional staff members on Fundamentals of Federal Legal Research, Legislative History and Statutory Research, and Administrative Law Research.

Global Legal Information Network (GLIN)

The Law Library continued to expand its on-line database, GLIN, which is a cooperative venture of the Law Library and partners abroad to exchange primary legal materials in the vernacular via the Internet. Under the direction of the Law Library of Congress, GLIN partners prepare abstracts and assign subject headings to legal information published in their nation's official gazettes, which they transmit to the Law Library electronically. Although only GLIN member countries may retrieve full-text images of legal documents in the original language, nonmembers may search the database and retrieve citations and summaries of the laws it contains. During fiscal 1997, Albania, Sweden, Tunisia, and Uruguay joined the network.

In cooperation with a team from the Library's Information Technology Services, the Law Library worked on a new release of GLIN, based on the Oracle database management system, in a client-server environment. The update, GLIN 2, will provide enhanced search and retrieval capabilities as well as improved security features.

The Law Library continued to work collaboratively with various agencies to expand and enhance GLIN. As part of the Law Library's continuing cooperative partnership with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA provided the Law Library with a server for conducting research and development on the enhancement phase. A meeting with INTELSAT and COMSAT was arranged by NASA in June to plan the testing of satellite capabilities for transmitting GLIN data from four member countries that lack sufficient bandwidth in their traditional telecommunications capabilities (for instance, in their land lines for telephones).

The Inter-American Development Bank expressed interest in expanding its support for GLIN participation to Central America, English-speaking Caribbean countries, and the Andean countries. The World Bank provided start-up funding for Tunisia, a nation that is now contributing its laws to the GLIN database. And, finally, the State Department proposed adopting GLIN as the legal database network for the eighteen Asia and Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) countries.

On August 26-29, 1997, the Law Library hosted the Fourth Annual Conference of GLIN project directors. Issues discussed included globalism, authenticity, standards, potential commercial use of a country's laws, and compatibility of databases. Opening the conference, General Donald L. Scott, Deputy Librarian of Congress, welcomed delegations from the member and observer nations to the Library of Congress. Law Librarian Rubens Medina underscored the need to establish norms and standardization in the rapidly growing area of international communications links and discussed measures undertaken to establish GLIN as an entity with a legal status separate from the Law Library. The prototype for GLIN 2 was demonstrated. New members were welcomed to the network, and the Law Librarian presented the "Model GLIN Station" trophy to In-chul Ko of the Parliamentary and Legal Documents Division of the National Assembly Library of Korea.

Throughout the year, visiting delegations to the Law Library expressed an interest in learning about GLIN. Law Library staffers gave about thirty-five presentations and demonstrations of GLIN to groups from countries around the globe.

Noncongressional Constituents

During fiscal 1997, the Law Library continued to serve its noncongressional constituents, including federal agencies, the judicial branch, and the public. The Law Library assisted more than 70,000 noncongressional readers during the year. Of this number, 43,609 were assisted in person. Approximately 15,000 were assisted by telephone, and over 10,000 were assisted by written correspondence.

The Law Library Reading Room increased the number of public computer terminals from eight to twelve. Additional "touch screen" terminals were

installed, and the area behind the Reference Services Desk was reconfigured to use space more effectively by moving frequently used collections closer to where reference transactions occur. The entire Law Library Reading Room reference collection was made available on the GenBib system of LOCIS, completing a three-year project.

Collections Development and Security

A number of significant developments related to the law holdings occurred over the year. As the result of a reduction in the Government Printing Office's congressional printing and binding budget for fiscal 1996, the Library no longer received multiple free copies of printed versions of congressional documents as stipulated under Title 44 of the *United States Code of Federal Regulations*. This change impeded the Law Library's ability to carry out its mission of collecting congressional documents for posterity. In April, Librarian of Congress James Billington contributed comments to the Senate Rules Committee as part of the committee process of developing legislation to restructure government printing. The Librarian emphasized the need to retain the current statutory guarantee of distribution of government publications to designated agencies, including the Library of Congress, without vulnerability from the appropriations process. It is anticipated that legislation will be taken up before the close of the 105th Congress.

In May 1, 1997, the Library eliminated its old JX classification and replaced it by two classifications, one for the law of nations (KZ) and another, separate class for international relations (JZ). New acquisitions were classified according to the new schedules.

Incoming receipt activity included labeling (11,210 volumes in Class K; 11 in Class J; 636 volumes in LAW); marking serials (23,267 pieces); security targeting (2,989 volumes with 7,522 bookplates); and the addition of 334 titles and 667 volumes to the LAW shelflist. A total of 460 monographs, 44 serial titles, and 78 JX/K titles were added to the Law Library Reading Room's collections for the year.

A proximity card reader-magnetic lock was installed on the Law Library Rare Book Room to improve collections security. Special locking hasps were installed on several ranges in the closed stacks to provide secure shelving for rare legal materials for which there is no room in the Law Library Rare Book

Room. Some 328 titles were selected for treatment by book conservators in the Preservation Directorate; and 387 titles were cataloged by the Library's rare book cataloging team. For the first time in four years, funds were allocated for purchases for the Law Library's rare book collections, and five rare items were ordered.

Beginning July 31, 1997, as part of the Law Library's plan to reassemble and preserve the Congressional Serial Set Map Collection, Geography and Map Division staff began removing folded maps from the American State Papers volumes held in the Law Library, under the guidance of the legal collection development specialist. This first step in examining the Law Library's Serial Set volumes for any maps not already held in the Geography and Map Division collection concentrated on nineteenth-century imprints.

The Law Library contributed to the Librarywide effort to reduce arrearages. With funding from Library Services, the Law Library processed and filed its backlog of looseleaf titles. Some 800,000 sheets were filed. All looseleaf binders were brought up-to-date, including state administrative regulations and codes and Commerce Clearing House sets, thereby eliminating year-old filing backlogs in the reading room and in the stacks. Stack staff discarded approximately 17,300 volumes of unnecessary duplicate volumes, consistent with the Library's retention policies.

Digitization Effort

In fiscal 1997, the Law Library progressed toward its goal of contributing 354,000 digital images to the Library's National Digital Library effort during a five-year period. Some 440 volumes were selected for inclusion in "A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774-1873."

The material was reviewed in coordination with paper conservators in the Preservation Directorate; collation was completed; detailed information from the page-to-page review was input in a special database; and automated scanning instructions were developed in preparation for scanning. The Librarywide multiyear paper scanning contract was awarded, with the Law Library project constituting approximately 80 percent of the contract. Production began in June.

Advisory Groups

Several advisory groups supplement activities which the Law Library could not otherwise fully support. (See also appendix C: Advisory Bodies.) The American Bar Association Standing Committee on the Law Library of Congress funded Law Library staff travel and attendance at the ABA's annual meeting in San Francisco held in August. The Friends of the Law Library established a grants-in-aid program to support research in the Law Library's collections. The Friends also provided funding for the Law Library's program at the American Association of Law Libraries' annual meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, in July 1997, and for the Law Library to host GLIN project directors' meetings in Washington, D.C., in August.

NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY PROGRAM

During the year, the Library's National Digital Library (NDL) Program made progress toward its goal of making accessible a critical mass of American historical materials to all Americans by the year 2000, the Library's Bicentennial year.

In fiscal 1997, ten collections were made available on-line, bringing the total to twenty-five multimedia historical collections. Three Library exhibitions were made available electronically—*American Treasures of the Library of Congress*; *Frank Lloyd Wright: Designs for an American Landscape, 1922–1932*; and *For European Recovery: The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Marshall Plan*—bringing to fifteen the total of on-line exhibitions. (See also appendix G: On-line Collections and Exhibitions.) Several previously released on-line exhibitions were upgraded, including *The Gettysburg Address* exhibition, which now contains foreign-language translations.

At year's end, more than 400,000 digital files were available on-line or in digital archives, making the Library's on-line offerings one of the largest collections of digital library material available on the Web. Three million additional digital files from both the Library's collections and other repositories were put into production as part of a national collaborative effort.

Public and Private Partnerships

The Library raised \$5.6 million in private gifts to support the National Digital Library during the fiscal year. The Congress provided a multiyear pledge of at least \$15 million in total appropriated funds to support this program. At year's end, total pledges and receipts from the private sector for this endeavor exceeded \$28 million.

The newly established National Digital Library Advisory Committee met for the first time on September 12, 1997. This distinguished nine-person team of historians, educators, and librarians made useful recommendations to the Library on such matters as the choice of collections to digitize and treatment of sensitive materials.

In the first year of a multiyear competition made possible by a \$2 million gift from the Ameritech Foundation, the Library of Congress awarded ten institutions a total of \$593,558 to digitize historically significant American collections and make them available on the Library's American Memory Web site. Ten projects were selected from seventy-six eligible proposals through a process of rigorous evaluation by scholars, educators, technical specialists, and administrators in panels convened by the National Endowment for the Humanities and by the Council on Library and Information Resources. When complete, these projects are expected to add approximately 500,000 digital items to the National Digital Library. They include nineteenth-century sheet music, photographs documenting the settlement of the Great Plains, and first-person narratives of southern life during the 1800s.

As a founding member, the Library of Congress continued its leadership role in the Digital Library Federation (DLF), created in 1995 to promote cooperation in the digitization of key American history materials. During fiscal 1997, the federation sponsored a planning task force on selection, a second on descriptive metadata, and a third on systems architecture in association with a proposed expansion of the Making of America project at the University of Michigan and Cornell University. The Library chaired and hosted the Architecture Task Force, which met in December 1996 and January 1997, and presented a report on its activities to the main DLF Planning Task Force.

Selection and Conversion

During fiscal 1997, the production staff was dedicated to selection, processing, packaging, digitizing, and placement of Library collections on the World Wide Web. Working closely with scanning contractors, the staff presented ten new collections, four public previews, and three preliminary versions of upcoming collections.

These presentations included the first offerings from three previously unrepresented divisions: "California Gold: Northern California Folk Music from the Thirties from the American Folklife Center"; "The New Deal Stage: Selections from the Federal Theatre Project, 1935-1939" from the Music Division; and "Panoramic Maps, 1847-1921" from the Geography and Map Division.

The ability to include panoramic maps was made possible through a donation from the LizardTech Corporation of the necessary technology to

accommodate large-scale, detailed maps. The software permits researchers to zoom in on a small portion of a map, thus permitting easy access to images that may reach 300 megabytes in their uncompressed, archival form.

In addition to sheet music and maps, other collections in various stages of production include legal material, motion pictures, prints and photographic material, architectural drawings, rare books, and manuscripts.

Significant progress was made on the George Washington Papers project, a \$1 million effort funded by Reuters America, Inc., to create digital images from microfilm and a transcription of the written content of the documents, tagged to allow users to search by key word. At year's end, the Washington Papers database, digitization, and text scanning were virtually completed.

Educational Outreach

Educational outreach efforts by the National Digital Library focused on the development of the American Memory Fellows Program, a pilot project to help schools make effective use of the American Memory collections offered on the Library of Congress Web site. The program selected teams of teachers for grades from kindergarten through twelfth and school media specialists from across the country to learn about electronic primary sources and to create exemplary teaching units that can be shared with other educators. The program featured a weeklong Educators Institute in Washington in July, preceded by a four-week on-line Web-based orientation session. The program will continue through the 1997-98 academic year with the development of on-line shared teaching units. It will culminate in evaluation reports and the dissemination of results in the spring of 1998.

The Learning Page, now in its second year, expanded to include sample teaching materials developed by educational consultants to demonstrate how to use electronic primary sources in teaching. One unit, "In Congress Assembled," draws on documents from the Continental Congress and from the THOMAS legislative information system, to teach the history of Congress. Another sample lesson, "Port of Entry: Immigration," was developed for distribution on disk to demonstrate alternative methods for using electronic primary sources off-line. This lesson was distributed through congressional offices as part of a back-to-school promotional effort.

The Learning Page was enhanced to include more activities for children. The Big Picture, a monthly series of jigsaw puzzles and accompanying research questions, was introduced in September 1997. Throughout the year, the Learning Page incorporated suggestions from teachers on how to use the Library's American Memory historical collections in the classroom.

On April 1, the "Today in History" service was added to the Library's Web site and soon became one of its more popular features. Each day, a notable event that took place on that day is marked by a small essay illustrated by documents from the American Memory collections. Previous entries are archived and made accessible. This new service received acclaim from the first month of its appearance. *USA Today* declared it a "Hot Site." The Great American Web Site spotlighted the feature and reported it to be "sensational," and the July 20, 1997, issue of *Parade* magazine urged its readers to visit the site. (See also appendix D: Honors.)

The Digital Library Visitors' Center expanded its services in June to include a public tour of on-line resources, offered at 1:00 p.m. on weekdays. The center staff made a total of 327 presentations to 6,195 people, including staff, tourists from across the nation, and international visitors.

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

September 17, 1997, marked the tenth anniversary of the appointment of James H. Billington as Librarian of Congress. In congressional tributes to Congress's thirteenth Librarian published in the *Congressional Record*, members called him "one of the first scholars and cultural administrators to recognize the significance of the approaching information age and its importance for the Library of Congress."

Over the course of the past decade, the Librarian has pursued his goal of "getting the champagne out of the bottle" by digitizing a significant segment of the Library's valuable American historical resources and making them accessible to Congress and the nation through the use of the latest technologies. During Dr. Billington's tenure to date, \$91.7 million in private funds have been raised for scholarly activities, exhibitions, and the National Digital Library. The sum included \$41.5 million in contributions from the James Madison Council, chaired by John Kluge.

During fiscal 1997, Chief of Staff Jo Ann Jenkins worked with units across the Library to develop a 1997-2004 Strategic Plan to identify the missions, priorities, values, and objectives that will take the Library into the twenty-first century. The Congress approved the establishment of a Planning, Management, and Evaluation Directorate (PMED) within the Office of the Librarian, and a director—Thomas Bryant—was appointed to monitor the plan's implementation and to synchronize the planning and budgeting processes. The development of the plan and the establishment of PMED fulfilled two critical tasks contained in the Library's Management Improvement Plan.

Planning for the Library's Bicentennial commemoration in the year 2000 began with the appointment of a steering committee of senior Library managers under the leadership of the Librarian of Congress. The Bicentennial theme "Libraries • Creativity • Liberty" underscores the essential role that libraries play in a democracy.

The Librarian of Congress and Deputy Librarian Donald Scott launched an effort to train Library staff in a management style known as "Facilitative Leadership" to accomplish the mission and strategic objectives of the Library.

Office of Security

In fiscal 1997, the Library achieved several important milestones in its continuing security efforts by hiring its first permanent director of security, Kenneth E. Lopez, in February 1997, establishing a centralized Office of Security as a directorate within the Office of the Librarian, and completing a security plan designed to safeguard the Library's collections, facilities, staff, visitors, and other assets. Designed to encompass functions that provide protection for collections, facilities, and people, the Office of Security assumed the administration of the personnel security program during the fiscal year.

One of the principal activities of the office in fiscal 1997 was the development of a Library of Congress Security Plan for submission by the Librarian to the Congress early in fiscal 1998. The office collaborated with the Collections Security Oversight Committee and key Library officials to ensure that the plan was consistent with the objectives outlined in the Library's Strategic Plan for 1997-2004.

The security plan enumerated a schedule of thirty-four actions, of which twenty-two focus specifically on security of the collections and the remaining twelve address the broader concerns of protecting facilities, staff, visitors, and other assets. The Library will use the plan to prioritize its security needs and to prepare its security-related budget requests. The plan will also be used in conjunction with parallel risk assessments identifying mitigation of risks in the areas of bibliographic, inventory, and preservation control. Several Library divisions have already assessed the status of their collections' security. The plan's standards will be applied Librarywide early in calendar year 1998.

In fiscal 1997, the Library implemented many of the security recommendations resulting from earlier independent reviews and audits by Price Waterhouse, Booz-Allen & Hamilton, and Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC). The Library implemented several hundred recommendations resulting from the physical security survey conducted by CSC. Many of these involved key and lock control, installation of closed-circuit television surveillance and intrusion detection systems, and access-control measures for collection storage areas.

In the spring of 1997, under the auspices of the Office of the Inspector General, KPMG Peat Marwick, LLP, conducted the first of the planned, multiyear series of comprehensive risk assessments. The initial pilot risk assessment, conducted in the Geography and Map Division, was followed by another pilot assessment covering compact disk and CD-ROM-format material processed by the Copyright Office.

Other significant security accomplishments during fiscal 1997 included:

(1) completion of access control and internal security measures for the reopened and renovated Jefferson Building; (2) installation of extensive high-technology physical and electronic security measures for the *American Treasures of the Library of Congress* exhibition; (3) completion of a vulnerability assessment of the Library buildings' exterior and parking facilities; (4) reduction of Library of Congress Police overtime work by 250 hours per week; (5) installation or upgrading of surveillance systems in nine reading rooms; (6) expansion of the reader registration system—to provide an identification card with a digitized photograph and signature for each reader using the reading rooms and a database to support administration or investigation requirements—to reading rooms in the Adams and Jefferson Buildings; (7) modification of the Library's interim inventory control database—the Collections Control Facility—to capture information on mutilated collections items; (8) provision of increased physical security of collections storage areas through installation of electronic access control systems to the Main Control Room in the Jefferson Building; and (9) completion of an inventory of several collections in the custody of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

In addition, the Office of Security coordinated the installation of egress motion detectors in the Jefferson and Adams Buildings; the installation of X-ray screening machines, video surveillance, and access-control card readers at Landover Center Annex; the upgrading of electronic security at the Taylor Street Annex and the Little Scholars Child Development Center; and the changeover to single-technology employee identification badges.

The Library of Congress Police responded to more than two hundred requests for police support from Congress, the Office of the Librarian, the Office of Special Events and Public Programs, the Interpretive Programs Office, Integrated Support Services, and the Architect of the Capitol. The police also provided technical consultation and personnel and coordinated security visits

to the Library by dignitaries with the United States Secret Service, the Department of State, the Metropolitan Police Department, and the United States Capitol Police.

The Personnel Security Office continued to manage the Library's background investigations program to determine the suitability of employees, contractors, and volunteers and to assess security clearance eligibility when appropriate. Year-end statistics for fiscal 1997 showed 452 case openings and 432 case closings. The office recommended administrative action in 15 cases, which generally involved issues of material falsification, adverse employment, or criminal history.

Congressional Relations

The Congressional Relations Office (CRO) was the primary liaison between the Library and members of Congress, congressional committees, and congressional staff for functions other than research and reference. In this role, the office engaged in a full agenda of congressional activities during fiscal 1997, responding to some 3,278 congressional inquiries covering a broad range of issues and Library services.

The Congressional Relations Office prepared Library officials for congressional hearings such as those on general oversight and the fiscal 1998 budget. Throughout the year, CRO monitored legislative activities and conducted briefings for members and congressional staff and produced position papers and policy analyses for congressional staff and Library officials on issues affecting the Library. The office played a major role in events such as the reopening of the Jefferson Building, the debut of the *American Treasures of the Library of Congress* exhibition, and the presidential inauguration in January 1997.

Diversity Office

During fiscal 1997, more than two thousand Library employees completed a Basic Diversity Awareness Training Course. An abbreviated version of diversity training offered to supervisors, this course was designed to heighten awareness of the rich diversity of the Library's staff and to open channels of communication between diverse groups. A diversity module will eventually be incorporated into the mandatory supervisory training program.

The Diversity Advisory Council continued its work on addressing the diversity concerns of Library of Congress staff. The council consists of representatives from management, Library staff organizations, and the unions.

Office of Communications

The Office of Communications and its director, Senior Editor Peter Braestrup, supported and advised the Librarian and senior managers on media and information matters, provided oversight for the Public Affairs Office, functioned as primary liaison between the Library and *Civilization: The Magazine of the Library of Congress*, and provided editorial direction for the Library's internal staff publication, the *Gazette*. The Public Affairs Office managed all general information, media, and public relations matters. Following the death of Peter Braestrup, the office supervised production of the *Gazette* and became the principal liaison with *Civilization*. The office also began planning for the Library's Bicentennial in the year 2000.

The outstanding media event for the Public Affairs Office during the year was the May 1, 1997, reopening of the Thomas Jefferson Building, combined with the opening of the Library's *American Treasures* exhibition, supported by a grant from the Xerox Foundation. The tremendous nationwide media attention accorded this event resulted in part from contacts the office made in advance with travel magazines, architectural publications, general interest magazines, newspapers, and television outlets.

Fiscal 1997 media highlights included an eight-minute interview with Dr. Billington by Charles Osgood, which aired on *CBS Sunday Morning* on May 4; live coverage of the *American Treasures* exhibition on an April 25 broadcast of NBC's *Today Show*; a National Public Radio interview with Dr. Billington by *Morning Edition* host Bob Edwards on May 1; four fifteen-minute talks about different aspects of the history and architecture of the Jefferson Building that aired several times on C-SPAN; major articles in *Architectural Digest*, *Architectural Record*, *Harvard Design Magazine*, *Southwest Spirit*; and extensive coverage in all major newspapers.

Public Affairs staff also contributed to the success of the "Festival of Cultures"—the public celebration attended by more than eight thousand people on Sunday, May 4, to celebrate the opening of the Jefferson Building—by

helping to organize the day's events, securing advertising in the local media, and producing a poster and a bookmark for distribution around the city.

The office's efforts to publicize the National Digital Library Program, Library exhibitions, lectures, poetry readings, the national film registry, and the Library's Web site continued as well, with resulting good media coverage, especially in mass-media outlets like *Parade* magazine and "The Mini Page," *Time* magazine, and computer publications.

The Public Affairs Office played a key role in the production of two major new films about the Library: a twelve-minute film narrated by actor James Earl Jones that was created for the new Visitors' Center in the Jefferson Building; and a one-hour television special on the *American Treasures* exhibition, produced by station WQED, Pittsburgh, in cooperation with the Library and supported by funds from Xerox that was scheduled to air on PBS stations nationwide in mid-November 1997.

In January, the Library signed a new licensing agreement with Capital Publishing for *Civilization* magazine. Capital Publishing thereby replaced Petrus Partners as its publisher. The magazine continued publication without interruption, and editorial director Nelson W. Aldrich, Jr., took over in August. Subscriptions to the magazine rose toward the 250,000 mark in 1997.

The Public Affairs Office continued to supervise the Library of Congress (LOC) Associates program, which moved to the new Jefferson Building Visitors' Center on May 1. LOC Associates who visit the Library receive packets of information, guidance on what to see and do, and access to special once-a-week tours of reading rooms or exhibitions to learn more about the Library, its collections, and its public service.

The office continued to publish the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (LCIB), the monthly *Calendar of Events*, and the internal staff publication, the *Gazette*. To celebrate the reopening of the Jefferson Building, both the *LCIB* and the *Calendar* were published in full color in May for the first time. The *LCIB*, available on-line on the Library's Web site, reduced its frequency of publication from biweekly to monthly in July 1997 for budgetary reasons.

During fiscal 1997, the *Gazette* published forty-five issues, including a special twenty-four-page issue on April 25 to commemorate the centennial celebration

and reopening of the Thomas Jefferson Building. This issue—the largest in the *Gazette's* eight years—contained a schedule of celebratory activities, April 28–May 4; a chronology of the renovation of both the Jefferson and Adams buildings (1979–97); and articles on the role of Library staff in the opening of the *American Treasures* exhibition and the “Festival of Cultures” gala. Topics of significant cover stories during the year included Library technology, such as the proposed new Integrated Library System, the Library’s Web site, and the National Digital Library program. The *Gazette* followed the Library’s fiscal 1998 budget as it made its way through the congressional appropriation process, and reported on an order clearing the way to award back pay to plaintiffs in the *Cook* class action case.

Funding for the Global Library Project, which became part of the Public Affairs Office in March 1996, expired in 1997. During the year, the project completed four more television programs in its series on communication. *Freezing Time: Photograph as Visual Archeology* won the Gold Award from the Charleston Worldfest competition. The office closed on June 30.

The Public Affairs Office continued to play a major role on the Internet Policy Committee and the Internet Operations Committee, with oversight responsibilities for the Library’s World Wide Web site. The Policy and Operations Teams drew up guidelines for links to other Web sites, both commercial and noncommercial, addressing a variety of issues relating to the style and organization of Library home pages and staff and public access to the Internet.

Development Office

During fiscal 1997, the Development Office supported Library fund-raising activities bringing in a total of \$15,200,475 in gifts to the Library, including \$5,337,474 in cash gifts and \$9,863,000 in new pledges. At the end of the year, outstanding pledges totaled \$14,170,028 and deferred gifts totaled \$2,146,171. The total amount raised since 1987 now exceeds \$94.7 million.

Private gifts supported a variety of new and continuing programs throughout the Library, including the National Digital Library, Bicentennial activities, the Montana Heritage Project, the Center for the Book, the Center for Geographic Information Systems, the Mellon Fellows, Eastern European Library Fellows, the Junior Fellows program, the children’s literature programs, the *Frontiers of the Mind* conference (1999), seminars for new members of

Congress, film preservation, and exhibitions including the *American Treasures of the Library of Congress, Religion and the Founding of the American Republic* (1998), *The African American Odyssey* (1998), and *The Work of Charles and Ray Eames* (1999).

The Development Office provided staff support to the James Madison Council, a private-sector group giving advice and support to the Library of Congress. Led by Chairman John Kluge and Vice Chairman Edwin Cox, the Madison Council helped fund more than one hundred Library programs since its founding in 1990. At year's end, membership on the council stood at 106.

The Madison Council met on April 30 and May 1 in conjunction with the reopening of the Thomas Jefferson Building. This culmination of twelve years of restoration work on the building was celebrated with the opening of the *American Treasures of the Library of Congress* exhibition. At a dinner honoring the U.S. Congress for funding the restoration, President Bill Clinton, Chief Justice William Rehnquist, Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), and Senator Thomas Daschle (D-S. Dak.) gave readings from historic documents from the Library's manuscript collections. The following morning, a ribbon-cutting ceremony officially reopened the Jefferson Building to the public. Madison Council members and honored guests were the first to view the new orientation film narrated by Madison Council member James Earl Jones and funded in part by the council.

In May, members of the Madison Council and guests accompanied Dr. Billington to Rome and Vatican City to visit historic libraries and to meet with representatives of Italy's cultural community. Activities included a private audience and reception with the president of the Italian Republic, Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, a private tour at the Vatican hosted by Cardinal Castillo Lara, and visits to the Vatican Library, the Biblioteca Casanatense, the Benedictine monasteries in Subiaco, and the Biblioteca Angelica. The highlight of the trip was a private audience with Pope John Paul II, who paid tribute to the Madison Council for supporting the mission of the Library of Congress.

The Development Office assisted the Librarian in raising \$5.6 million in new pledges and interest for the National Digital Library in fiscal 1997. The total raised in private funds for the NDL now exceeds \$28 million toward a goal of \$45 million from the private sector. New donor pledges include

the AT&T Foundation (\$1 million), Citicorp Foundation (\$1 million), Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette (\$1 million), Federal Express (\$1 million), Occidental Petroleum Corporation (\$1 million), the Ford Foundation (\$500,000), and Laurance S. Rockefeller (\$50,000).

An additional gift of \$2 million from Alexander Papamarkou will fund the Harissios Papamarkou Chair in Education.

Through the planned giving program, the Library received \$757,031 from the Marguerite Roll Trust to establish the Marguerite Roll Local History and Genealogy Trust Fund; a gift and charitable remainder trust totaling \$100,000 from Edward and Joyce Miller to create a trust fund in support of the Library's general collections; a \$15,000 bequest from Dwight E. Gray, a former Library employee; and an additional \$40,000 from Abraham and Julianne Krasnoff for the James H. Billington Trust Fund, which supports special research projects by Library curators.

Information Technology Services

During fiscal 1997, Information Technology Services (ITS) continued to meet the goal of improving congressional and public access to the Library's collections through the innovative application of technology. While maintaining and enhancing production systems and developing new systems, ITS continued to build a technology architecture designed to meet the Library's information needs into the twenty-first century.

Improving Internet connections increased system reliability and decreased response time. Major upgrades to the Library's centralized server processor and storage complexes provided a foundation for increasing the Library's processing power and storage capacity to support the National Digital Library program and the proposed Integrated Library System.

Use of the Library's public electronic systems increased markedly during the year. After tripling between 1992 and 1996, the average number of monthly transactions doubled to 40 million in fiscal 1997. In September 1997, ITS logged a record 49.2 million transactions for the month.

The THOMAS legislative information system accounted for much of the surge in system usage as the number of monthly transactions jumped to 10.2 million

in September 1997, as compared with 2.6 million the previous September. A redesigned home page, an upgraded search engine (InQuery 4.0), and the addition of files such as the *Bill Digest* dating back to the 93rd Congress all contributed to the system's enormous popularity. At year's end, more than 110 million transactions had been processed by the THOMAS system since its inception in January 1995.

Continuing to play a leadership role in the Library's digitization activities, ITS enhanced the technology infrastructure and provided technical support. In fiscal 1997, ITS redesigned the Library's World Wide Web home page, upgraded the search engine (InQuery 4.0), and assisted in the addition of ten historical collections and five exhibitions to the Library's Web site. Two on-line exhibitions—*African-American Culture and History* and *The Gettysburg Address*—were upgraded in the ITS Scanning Center. *The Gettysburg Address* exhibition now provides foreign-language translations. In collaboration with Library Services and National Digital Library staff, ITS developed standards and requirements for digital collections management and implemented a tracking system for digital images in various stages of production.

Systems that served Congress and the copyright and legal communities and those that provided bibliographic and fiscal control and human resources management were enhanced. These included the Legislative Information System (LIS) for Congress; an improved congressional request tracking system (ISIS 96); a test-bed Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation, and Deposit System (CORDS); a system for sharing foreign legal material through the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN); the Federal Financial System (FFS) with links to a procurement module (Procurement Desktop); and a human resource management system (LEADS).

"Legacy systems" maintained by ITS, such as SCORPIO and the Multiple-Use MARC System (MUMS), continued to serve the Library and its patrons. The "Year 2000 Plan" for date-dependent hardware and software systems was developed to ensure the accessibility of all systems at the turn of the century.

Measures to safeguard the Library's valuable computer resources included securing the computer control room, issuing new password guidelines for mainframe- and server-based systems, forming a Library-wide Computer Security Coordination Group, and issuing a Computer Security Plan. The plan outlined steps for implementing the first ten high-priority safeguards to

mitigate existing vulnerabilities. Development of a disaster recovery plan for the ITS Computer Center is a high priority. Toward this end, a report analyzing various strategies for data recovery was issued on September 30, 1997.

To support end users, ITS established a Computer Store equipped with standard workstation configurations, enhanced the work reporting system (Remedy) to enable electronic submission of service requests along with site maps, and provided AUDIX users with the ability to manage telephone voice mail and fax transmissions through personal computer workstations. At year's end, plans were under way for a major upgrade to the Library's telephone system to enable future growth and enhancements.

Significant progress was made toward the goal of 80 percent installation of the GroupWise electronic mail system in each service unit by December 1997. In addition to providing hands-on GroupWise training, ITS staff trained approximately eight hundred Library staff members in the use of various software and hardware products.

Financial Services

During fiscal 1997, the Financial Services Directorate moved forward with its vision of a modern, customer-driven, financial management system operated in accordance with federal standards by a professional and technical staff. Its goal was providing budgetary, proprietary, and managerial accounting and reporting services to Library management, the Congress, and others. In April 1997, a new budget officer was appointed. A multiyear planning and budgeting concept was introduced. Now in its third year of operation, the Federal Financial System was put to increasingly effective use in managing the financial affairs of the Library.

Under a contract with the Office of the Inspector General, the auditor KPMG Peat Marwick, LLP, examined the Library's fiscal 1996 Consolidated Financial Statements and in March 1997 issued an unqualified audit opinion. When, in 1988, the Librarian of Congress requested the first audit in the Library's history, it resulted in a final report by the General Accounting Office (GAO) in 1991 that indicated that the Library's accounting systems suffered so many deficiencies that the GAO was unable to render any opinion on the financial statements produced from those systems. Thereafter, the Library made a large number of improvements, installing a new central financial management

system in fiscal 1995. The preparation of auditable financial statements represented the fulfillment of a basic agency responsibility to safeguard the handling of public monies.

Beginning with development of the Library's fiscal 1999 budget estimates during the summer of 1997, a multiyear Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System was implemented. This planning and resource management process supports difficult and responsible decision-making at the Library of Congress. The medium for submission of a new budget initiative was a Management Decision Package that would detail a five-year cost analysis, present tangible and intangible savings and benefits to the Library, and give a description of the deficiency if not funded.

During fiscal 1997, the Library made significant progress in converting payments to electronic funds transfer (EFT) in compliance with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. The act mandates that, with limited exceptions, all federal payments be made by EFT by January 1, 1999. In fiscal 1997, the Disbursing Office made 48.9 percent of all payments by EFT, issuing checks for 51.1 percent of all payments made. This compares favorably with fiscal 1996 where 34 percent of payments were made by EFT, and 66 percent by check.

Implementation of the new Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) standards, audit recommendations, Standard General Ledger updates, and other government initiatives will improve the quality and reliability of financial management and reporting at the Library. The Financial Services Directorate organized a working group to develop a cost-accounting and management information system that would conform to federal accounting standards for managerial accounting and provide Library managers with much-needed managerial cost information. A pilot effort is under way in the Copyright Office to determine the full cost of registration services. Financial Services also issued a task order to analyze and revise the indirect cost methodology to conform to the new federal standards. These initiatives are building blocks that will enable financial management at the Library of Congress to meet the challenges of the next century.

The Library continued to collaborate with the Treasury Department staff on the development of the Treasury PACER system, with the Library serving as a pilot test site. The PACER system will enable agencies to monitor electronically

the status of check processing through the federal banking system. Hardware and software were installed to enable the Library to access this system, with implementation expected early in fiscal 1998.

The Trust Fund Board met on February 26, 1997, and approved the implementation of the Total Return Policy for restricted funds in the non-Treasury investment pool. The funds affected by this policy change have been identified, and the new policy will be effective October 1, 1997. At its August meeting, the Investment Committee of the Trust Fund Board also approved the investment in a small capitalization fund for the non-Treasury growth and income (G&I) pool. One million dollars was transferred in August from an existing fund in the non-Treasury growth and income pool to the new investment fund. The non-Treasury pool out-performed the Permanent Loan and Treasury pools during fiscal 1997 because of the rise in stock prices. As of September 30, 1997, the market value of the G&I pool was \$12,089,260, as compared to a cost basis of \$11,249,850.

Integrated Support Services

Virtually all units in Integrated Support Services (ISS) were involved in providing support for the reopening of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building on May 1 and the public "Festival of Cultures" on May 4, 1997. Facility Services provided design and labor support for all areas of the building, and support for the special event. Contracts and Logistics issued contracts for the design and installation of exhibits and other activities in support of the reopening. Office Systems Services provided printing and graphic support for the posters, flyers, and signs. Safety Services reviewed all space layouts to ensure compliance with applicable safety regulations. Health Services provided on-site medical support during the celebration.

The Library worked closely with the staff and contractors of the Architect of the Capitol on plans for the renovation of the Coolidge Auditorium and Whitall Pavilion. At year's end, the gold leafing on the Torch of Learning atop the roof of the Jefferson Building was completed and the copper roof of the dome, along with the dome details, neared completion.

Contracts and Logistics Services completed more than one thousand contract actions with an aggregate value exceeding \$46 million, a 35 percent increase over fiscal 1996. Major new contract actions supported the activities of the

Integrated Library System, the National Digital Library, Information Technology Services, the National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and Library Services.

The Library saw a 30 percent increase in the value of contractual awards made using the government purchase credit card. Although this activity rose to \$1.3 million in fiscal 1997, the actual number of orders declined 14 percent as a result of a consolidation of similar requests. Use of the government purchase credit card was significantly expanded by an additional twenty-eight users.

FEDLINK issued no paper copies of solicitations during 1997. For the first time, the FEDLINK Section mounted all its solicitations for the Federal Library and Information Network as well as its future potential procurement plans on the Internet. At year's end, plans were under way to post vendors' FEDLINK pricing on the FEDLINK Internet home page.

Contracts and Logistics completed a comprehensive inventory of equipment and furniture assets with a minimum individual value of \$10,000. These assets were reported on the Library's annual financial statement. At year's end the Library had 952 assets in this category with an aggregate value of \$35,598,097.

Through the direct transfer of property, the Library donated 1,532 pieces of computer equipment to twenty public, private, and nonprofit schools in the spirit of Executive Order 12999. These donations represent more than \$1.4 million in property in support of the nation's educational goals.

Special programs sponsored by the Health Services Office included mobile mammography, cholesterol and glaucoma screening, and various health forums on tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS (human immunodeficiency virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome), Alzheimer's Dementia, allergic and nonallergic rhinitis, multiple sclerosis, lupus, fitness, and nutrition. A Wellness Fair featured bone density screening for osteoporosis and a national smoking cessation teleconference. The office trained eighty-five police officers in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first aid.

The impact of managed care and changing health programs was felt throughout the Library. Several employees, with conditions affecting their work conduct and performance, were unable to get help under the managed care model. Health Services worked with their doctors, union representatives, the

Library's Employee Assistance Program, and community health care providers either to enable the employees to regain their status as productive employees or to facilitate their disability retirement.

Office Systems Services continued its production increase and cost avoidance initiatives. Major activities included expansion of the print-on-demand system; X-raying of incoming mail; and issuance of a *Forms Catalog* featuring a new numbering system. A review of forms resulted in a cost savings of \$190,703 during fiscal 1997. All Library forms were ordered through the print-on-demand system, now in its second year. Smaller runs, easier updates, and electronic file transfer cut costs and saved time. A newly acquired DocuColor 40 system provided the Library with the capability of printing full color on demand.

Preparing to transfer responsibility for the Library's Administrative Copier Program from the Photoduplication Service to Office Systems Services, OSS staff met with General Services Administration (GSA) representatives to investigate the most cost-effective method of maintaining the Library's photocopier services.

Office Systems Services leased a fleet of new vehicles from GSA, including buses, all of which were equipped with wheelchair lifts and met requirements under the American with Disabilities Act. For the first time, credit cards were issued for use with the vehicles.

Safety Services began developing guidelines for design and use of Library spaces intended for use as places of assembly, including a summary of code requirements and a checklist for use by designers when preparing space configurations.

The Library, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol (AOC), and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) conducted a joint study of problems related to electromagnetic field (EMF) impact on computer equipment and employees. Problems related to EMF on the fifth floor of the Madison Building were identified and resolved by the Architect. NIOSH completed field analysis of EMF in the Reader Registration Room and the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room. The final report of the NIOSH study is expected in the first quarter of 1998.

General Counsel

Implementation of the *Cook* class action case settlement and the legal implications of electronic dissemination of Library materials were two of the many compelling matters handled by the General Counsel's Office (OGC) in 1997.

A final ruling by the Court of Appeals in November 1996 cleared the way for implementation of the *Cook* case settlement agreement. Under the terms of the settlement, \$8.5 million in back pay was dispensed; three reassignments and forty promotions were effectuated; training in equal employment opportunity and diversity was furthered; and monitoring of the terms of the agreement began. The agreement stipulates the monitoring of a vast array of personnel practices at the Library.

During the year, eleven new cases were filed against the Library; three cases were closed and fifteen remained pending. The number of reverse discrimination cases filed by white males increased.

Making the Library's collections accessible via the Internet had copyright consequences, and the OGC worked with the National Digital Library to provide legal clearance for on-line collections in a wide range of media. An Assistant General Counsel was hired to review all materials to ensure that there were no copyright, privacy, or publicity rights that would be violated by disseminating them on the Internet, and when necessary, to obtain the proper permissions. An increasing number of Library materials required appropriate clearance as the National Digital Library program grew and the number of home pages initiated by individual Library units grew. The lack of legal precedents in the area of electronic publishing made it necessary to consider many individual instances.

In addition to working with the National Digital Library, the OGC worked with the Internet Policy Committee and various subcommittees to resolve a variety of related legal and political issues. For example, with what entities should the Library establish electronic links? What is appropriate staff use of the Internet and e-mail? Who should clear materials for content before dissemination? These questions must be weighed against the Library's mission of making its resources maximally available to Congress and the nation.

The office assisted the Library in complying with the Copyright Royalty Tribunal Reform Act of 1993. Section 802(f) of the act requires the Librarian to review reports of Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panels and issue decisions regarding the payment of royalty fees. As these decisions may be worth millions of dollars to the parties, judicial appeals were expected in nearly all cases. At year's end, two cases were pending in the Court of Appeals and more were expected.

Throughout the year, the OGC assisted the Library in providing information and recommendations to the Office of Compliance on matters pertaining to the Congressional Accountability Act, enacted in January 1995. The Office of Compliance published new regulations, some of which affect the Library. Working with the Congressional Relations Office, the OGC prepared responses to proposed regulations in this area.

The Library's collaborative efforts greatly expanded during the year. As a result, the OGC reviewed an increased number of contracts between the Library and outside entities. These included: licensing agreements, grants, cooperative agreements, publishing agreements, interagency agreements, agreements for use of Library facilities by outside organizations, memoranda of understanding, and letter agreements.

Inspector General

During fiscal 1997, the Audit Division of the Office of the Inspector General issued twelve audit reports, six follow-up reports, and eight contractor-performed audit reports. These included an audit of American Memory funds. The American Memory pilot was the seed that eventually grew into the National Digital Library Program. The audit determined that all the payments were in compliance with their purpose and that some of the remaining funds could be used for either the National Digital Library or the network segment of the Global Library Project.

In March 1997, the inspector general received contracting authority to enter into agreements to procure audit services or the services of experts or consultants for mission-related requirements. This contracting authority also extended to agreements with other federal audit and investigative agencies including offices of inspectors general. The office issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the annual financial statement audits of the Library. The

contract was subsequently awarded to Clifton, Gunderson, LLC. The fiscal 1996 audit, the second consecutive independent audit of the Library's financial statements, was conducted by KPMG Peat Marwick, LLP, and resulted in an unqualified opinion. Addressing recommendations from the audit, as well as other outside studies regarding risk to the collections and measures to mitigate those risks, the office contracted with KPMG Peat Marwick, LLP, to perform two risk assessments in fiscal 1997.

During the year, the Investigation Division opened ninety-one cases and closed seventy-five. At year's end, forty-nine cases remained open. The division focused on theft and mutilation of collection material, theft of government property, fraud, and serious employee misconduct.

LIBRARY SERVICES

During fiscal 1997, Library Services contributed to the reopening of the Thomas Jefferson Building after a twelve-year renovation; installed the Library's first permanent exhibition, *American Treasures of the Library of Congress*; led the way in preparing for the Library's first Integrated Library System; contributed to the Library's National Digital Library initiative; improved collections security; and continued to reduce arrearages and maintain bibliographic control.

Thomas Jefferson Building Reopening

The Librarian of Congress officially reopened the Thomas Jefferson Building to the public on May 1, 1997, in a ribbon-cutting ceremony attended by members of the Joint Committee on the Library and the Madison Council. Special reopening events throughout the year set the stage for the 100th anniversary of the Jefferson Building, to be celebrated in November 1997. The renovated spaces provided housing for the African and Middle Eastern, Asian, European, Hispanic, Main, and Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Rooms, a new Visitors' Center, and permanent exhibitions.

Library Services staff planned and maintained the *American Treasures* exhibition, permanently displayed in the Jefferson Building's new exhibition space. The exhibition is a long-term installation of 240 of the Library's most valued items, arranged by categories that Thomas Jefferson used to arrange his own library: Memory (history), Reason (philosophy and law, science, and geography), and Imagination (fine arts and architecture, music, literature, and the leisure arts). The treasures range from the earliest book printed in English-speaking North America, the *Bay Psalm Book* of 1640, to the earliest known baseball card. Items on display will change periodically in order to preserve the materials.

On May 4, a "Festival of Cultures" welcomed the public to the reopened building. More than eight thousand visitors toured the Jefferson Building where staff were on hand to answer their questions and guide them through the magnificent reading room spaces.

Integrated Library System

Much progress was made in the effort to acquire system software and hardware to support the Integrated Library System (ILS) that will improve automation support for bibliographic control and inventory management activities at the Library. The ILS Management Planning Group, chaired by Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb, and the ILS Project Team, led by Barbara Tillett, chief of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO), spearheaded the effort.

In the fall of 1996, the Library determined to request funding in the fiscal 1998 budget submission to Congress for procurement of an integrated library system. The ILS Project Team and the ILS Management Planning Group developed the statement of functional requirements. In December 1996, to ensure clear communication with the vendor community, the Library issued a Request for Comment (RFC) on the requirements statement. In June, the Library prepared and implemented a formal Source Selection Plan to direct the procurement activities. On July 7, the Library issued a Request for Proposal (RFP). Library Services staff were heavily involved in writing both the RFC and RFP, both as potential users of the system and as automation and technical experts. The RFP closed on September 8, 1997, and the Library began evaluating the received offers on September 15.

The ILS Project Team worked with Information Technology Services and the Financial Services Directorate to communicate the Library's needs to the Congress. During the winter of 1997, the project team prepared a justification for the ILS purchase and held meetings with congressional staff.

In March, the team gave General Accounting Office staff an overview of the Library's needs and efforts to date, received a GAO audit, and supported an April briefing to Congress. In May, Library staff spoke to the Joint Committee on the Library about expected benefits to the Library and its constituencies, followed by a September 1997 briefing of House and Senate Appropriations and Oversight Committees. The resulting Conference Report recommended full funding for the Integrated Library System with provisos before release of the funds.

The ILS Project Leader continued the on-going coordination with the Congressional Research Service, Law Library, and Copyright Office. After Source

Selection Plan adoption in June, implementation planning (including staffing requirements) began. Chief of CPSO Barbara Tillett was named ILS program director on August 25.

Support for the National Digital Library

Library Services collaborated with the National Digital Library program to provide on-line access to the Library's unique collections to the public in the United States and around the globe. Virtually every custodial division identified candidate materials for digitization.

Most notable were significant cartographic additions to the Library's Web site, made possible by the Geography and Map Division's National Digital Library Project for Cartographic Materials, implemented this year with the support of the division's Center for Geographic Information. (See also appendix C: Advisory Bodies.)

On June 9, 1997, the Library made twenty-six historic panoramic maps of nineteenth-century American cities accessible on the Internet. In a ceremony covered by CNN Interactive and the Associated Press, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and Senator Pete Domenici (R-N. Mex.) jointly announced this new development. During the following month, the Geography and Map Division's Web site logged an unprecedented 70,816 hits, and nearly 37,000 map images were called up for display by viewers. Subsequently, 426 additional panoramic maps were added to the Geography and Map Division's Web page, which continued to average about 30,000 hits per month.

In a related effort, the division initiated on-demand scanning of items from its map collections. Maps were scanned for forty-one members of Congress, the White House, and a variety of other governmental and cultural organizations. An 1830 atlas of Poland was scanned for the Madison Council and was presented to Pope John Paul II at the Vatican on May 23 by the Librarian of Congress and the chairman of the council.

The *Handbook of Latin American Studies Online (HLAS)* became a link to the Library of Congress Web site in December. The Hispanic Division staff scanned and digitized the book *Hispanic Americans in Congress, 1822-1995* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1995), a volume compiled by the Hispanic Division as mandated by an act of Congress.

Early films of the Westinghouse works in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and 239 35mm prints of Thomas Edison films produced during the period 1891 to 1900 were digitized from the original items in the Paper Print Collection of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division.

Collections Security

Library Services contributed to the Librarywide effort to improve collections security. Milestones included the addition of Library of Congress ownership markings to more than 660,000 items in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division; the expansion of the reader registration system (identification badging) to include readers in the Adams and Jefferson Buildings; and installation of 708,573 book theft detection targets in volumes in Class P in the general collections and incoming materials in the Copyright Office and in 9,200 items in the Serial and Government Publications collections. This brought the number of targets installed in collection items since the program began in 1992 to 4,905,436.

Library Services staff, along with staff of other units, participated in the development of the Library's security plan to provide a framework for future collections security activities. The plan defined and assessed acceptable levels of risk for various parts of the collections and proposed levels of security required for their protection from theft, mutilation, natural catastrophe, and environmental degradation.

Other security activities undertaken or completed during the year included the installation of new surveillance systems in the Main Reading Room and in the Geography and Map, Prints and Photographs, Asian, African and Middle Eastern, and European Reading Rooms. Surveillance systems in the Rare Book and Special Collections, Newspaper and Current Periodical, and Hispanic Reading Rooms were upgraded. Specifications were developed for a new Integrated Book Conveyor System incorporating security and tracking features to replace the current, outmoded automated book conveyor system connecting the Jefferson, Adams, and Madison Buildings.

Arrearage Reduction

The Library reduced its total unprocessed arrearage by 1,018,318 items while keeping current with new receipts. This represented a cumulative reduction of

49.7 percent of the backlog tallied in September 1989—from 39.6 million to 19.9 million items. An overall increase in collections processing led to significant reductions in the arrearage.

The Public Service Collections Directorate processed more than 4.5 million items, resulting in a decrease of 912,489 items in the arrearage. The Manuscript Division processed 1.5 million items, reducing the unprocessed manuscript backlog by 394,814 items; and the Music Division processed 512,000 items, reducing the music backlog by one-third. The Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division processed 242,948 items, or 44 percent of its arrearage, and began using the inventory management and bibliographic software MAVIS (Merged Audio-Visual Information System). The Geography and Map Division reduced its arrearage by 59 percent by processing 112,967 items, and the Prints and Photographs Division succeeded in reducing its backlog to a record low of 6,864,232, in part by processing the *Look* Magazine Photograph Collection of more than 500,000 items. The American Folklife Center cleared 106,855 items with the help of four junior fellows and two temporary archivists assigned to the center during the summer months. The Serial and Government Publications Division processed 84,031 items, reducing its arrearage by 92 percent since the 1989 survey.

At year's end, the Cataloging Directorate was 25,395 items ahead of its non-rare book arrearage reduction goal. Its non-rare book arrearage stood at 98,482, showing a reduction of 26,313 during the fiscal year. A number of longstanding arrearages were eliminated, including those of Thai and Sanskrit and juvenile books. The YA Pamphlet Collection (22,785 items including many nineteenth-century religious tracts) was processed. The arrearages of materials, mostly in Japanese, which were transferred to the Cataloging Directorate from the Asian and African and Middle Eastern Divisions at the start of fiscal 1996 were reduced from 100,326 items to 30,140 during the past two fiscal years. Cataloging for the Law Library helped reduce its arrearages of canon law and American and British trials. Processing began for several large arrearages, notably the 250,000 classical 78-rpm sound recordings and the 65,000-item Copyright Paperback Collection.

The Area Studies Directorate reduced the arrearage in the Hispanic Division with the microfilming of Spanish Pamphlets, 1860-1945 (227 items on 5 reels), the Mexican Historical Pamphlets, 1820-1910 (246 items on 8 reels), and the Panama Canal Pamphlet Collection (145 items on 4 reels). During fiscal 1997

two *Memorias* (7 reels) were completed and delivered to the Center for Research Libraries. Thus far, 114 *Memorias* titles have been completed and delivered to the center under this project.

With the completion of work on the uncataloged Hebrew and Yiddish serials, the African and Middle Eastern Division's arrearage was cleared. The Japanese Serials Arrearage project, conducted from July through September, cleared an arrearage of nearly 10,000 Japanese serial titles during a three-month period. The arrearage, which had been unprocessed for fifty years, contained many unique titles and possessed high research value.

The Acquisitions and Support Services Directorate eliminated seven arrearages of 118,000 serial items through cooperative efforts of the Serial Record Division and eight other divisions in Library Services and the Law Library.

The Preservation Directorate arrearage efforts centered on preservation treatment and reformatting. The Conservation Division conducted numerous treatments as part of the arrearage reduction program. These included approximately 2,400 letters from the Benjamin French Collection; 140 uncataloged documents from the Russian Law Collection; 2 pamphlets from the Individual Trials Collection in the Law Library Rare Book Collection; and more than 500 items as part of the specially funded project to preserve various collections of political cartoons and in particular the Caroline and Erwin Swann Collection.

The Preservation Reformatting Division and the Photoduplication Service cooperated to prepare and film the *Latin American and Iberian Biographies* collection (975 pamphlets). Progress continued on several multiyear reformatting projects, including the Yudin monograph collection (European Division) and brittle serial and monograph arrearages transferred from the former Shared and Descriptive Cataloging Divisions to the Preservation Directorate.

Acquisitions and Support Services Directorate

The directorate prepared for a major reorganization of its acquisitions units along regional or geographic lines, to become effective on October 12, 1997. With the reorganization, the Acquisitions Bibliographic Support Project, Exchange and Gift Division, Order Division, and Overseas Operations Division will be abolished and new acquisitions units will be formed.

Acquisitions. The Exchange and Gift Division acquired 359,014 items through exchange and gift. Non-purchase acquisitions were vulnerable to the effects of several interrelated economic and political trends: lower levels of government publishing in traditional print formats; increased reliance on the Internet for dissemination; increased privatization of government printing and publishing; and the growing trend toward fee-based acquisitions.

A formal agreement between the Library and the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile (BNC) was signed at the U.S. Department of State by the Librarian of Congress and José Miguel Insulza, the foreign minister of Chile. The agreement calls for the Library and the BNC to exchange catalog records in USMARC format, to explore the possibility of establishing a cooperative program to microfilm Chilean newspapers, and to consider programs for professional staff exchanges.

The Order Division acquired 522,040 pieces with fiscal 1997 GENPAC and LAW funds, a 26 percent decline of 185,655 pieces from 1996. Only 320 invoices were on hand at the end of the year, an all-time record low for the division. Staff began selecting European-language purchase material as the initial step in realigning selection duties in anticipation of the reorganization.

At year's end, Congress passed legislation to establish a revolving fund for the Cooperative Acquisitions Program, effective in fiscal 1998. The revolving fund permits the Library to continue to operate the program.

The overseas offices acquired 247,480 pieces for the Library, a decline of 2.7 percent from fiscal 1996, owing to more stringent selection of monographs and systematic reviews of serial subscriptions. The exception is the Islamabad office, which showed a significant and desired 30 percent increase in acquisitions, acquiring some 3,000 pieces of retrospective materials from Afghanistan. In addition, the office improved coverage of Pakistan and Iran.

With the capability to duplicate, the New Delhi office now provides a full-service microphotography laboratory. It processed and edited two-thirds of the film it produced for the Library. The Jakarta office acquired new equipment and is renovating its laboratory. The Rio de Janeiro office celebrated its thirtieth anniversary at ceremonies attended by Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb and Chief of the Hispanic Division Georgette Dorn.

The Overseas Operations Division, along with other Library offices and staff, worked with the Department of State to prepare for the introduction in fiscal 1998 of its International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) system, which completely revamps the Department of State's method of cost recovery. Charges to the Library for services provided by the Department of State will double next year but will be offset by a transfer of funds from State.

Bibliographic Control. The Acquisitions Bibliographic Support Project staff provided initial bibliographic control for 106,761 items. Use of external records reduced the in-house record creation workload, which enabled staff to maintain productivity. Increased efficiencies in work flow with the other acquisitions divisions, along with the decline in acquisitions, reduced the amount of material going to the division.

Fiscal 1997 was a crucial year for the expansion of "whole serials cataloging" (WSC) in the Serial Record Division. The output of WSC increased from 25 percent of the division's full-level cataloging in fiscal 1996 to 44 percent in 1997. Along with the division's minimal-level cataloging, which is done completely within the division, the Serial Record Division completed 60 percent of its cataloging internally, achieving faster throughput, reducing the number of staff who handle serials, and improving service for the Library's users.

A highlight of the year for the Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) Program was a continued focus on electronic serials, implementing a single-record approach for on-line versions and developing new approaches to accommodate the many changes in serials published electronically.

The overseas offices provided 32,519 bibliographic records and 14,473 authority records, an 18.5 percent increase in cataloging production. The Cairo, Islamabad, and New Delhi offices achieved major increases of 20 to 50 percent.

Support Services. The Automation Planning and Liaison Office (APLO) implemented a number of steps to enhance automation service and support for the Library's largest service unit. The APLO World Wide Web home page provided faster access to automation information for staff, including downloadable service request forms, a list of automation contacts, and the Group-Wise FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) containing detailed information for staff to use in resolving Group-Wise electronic mail problems.

APLO joined Information Technology Services (ITS) in using Remedy, a system that recorded and tracked trouble calls and service requests. The system shows that four members of the division's User Support Group handled 1,765 trouble calls between September 1996 and August 1997, of which APLO resolved 976 and referred 789 to ITS. The APLO/ITS Workstation Group standardized configurations for various types of hardware used within the service unit, which improved the ability to maintain and repair equipment.

Working with the Network Development and MARC Standards Office (NDMSO) and the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, APLO created a new LC Catalogs page on the Library's World Wide Web home page to direct users to the various Internet options for searching the Library's catalogs.

NDMSO played a critical role in adding vendor records from France, Mexico, Uruguay, Canada, and Cuba to the resource file, where records from more than twenty other foreign sources assisted acquisitions and cataloging staff in processing materials more rapidly. Complete records are copied from external files directly into Library files.

The MUMS Z39.50 information retrieval server was enhanced, making most of the Library's bibliographic files accessible to libraries worldwide. The dramatic increase in the number of searches demonstrates the importance of opening up the Library's valuable resources beyond the walls of the Library.

Completion of a Standard Generalized Mark-up Language (SGML) version of the USMARC formats made a World Wide Web version possible along with an ASCII field list and a print version. The successful harmonization of the Canadian (Can/MARC) and USMARC formats that took place in 1997 created one format for more universal interchange of bibliographic data in North America.

The Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office (TPAIO) trained 3,623 staff members, an increase of 478 over the previous year, in 351 sessions of 71 courses. TPAIO trained both supervisors and participants in the Library Services Career Enhancement Program. In cooperation with FEDLINK, TPAIO presented two institutes for FEDLINK members, one on subject headings and one on USMARC.

Cataloging Directorate

The Cataloging Directorate maintained a high level of cataloging production, reduced arrearages significantly, and devoted substantial resources to two Librarywide initiatives: procurement of an integrated library system and implementation of the Facilitative Leadership initiative. The newly appointed director for Cataloging, Beacher Wiggins (who became director on June 8, 1997), and Judith Cannan, chief of the Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office, assisted in the development of a one-day Facilitative Leadership course for nonsupervisory staff.

Cataloging Production. The Cataloging Directorate and the Serial Record Division in the Acquisitions and Support Services Directorate cataloged 289,154 volumes in fiscal 1997, comparable to the level reported in fiscal 1996. Output of full original bibliographic records totaled 177,448. The level of copy cataloging amounted to 43,744. Production of minimal-level cataloging (MLC) was 35,612 records, and 23,288 items were cleared by means of 2,863 collection-level cataloging (CLC) records. The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC) Team increased its production of collection-level records by two-thirds, creating 2,063 records compared to 1,234 in fiscal 1996. In addition, 9,062 volumes were added to existing records. The directorate's overall full cost in producing the average bibliographic record, including associated authority work and Dewey treatment, dropped to \$87.05 from \$88.57 the previous year.

The directorate created 70,014 inventory-level records and processed 70,459 items from arrearages held in the Law Library, Area Studies Collections Directorate, and Public Service Collections Directorate.

The Decimal Classification Division classified 114,677 titles, an increase for the second year in a row. The Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program provided full original cataloging in advance of publication for 51,098 titles, a record high for this program, now in its twenty-sixth year. Of all CIP titles, 93 percent were processed "on-time" (within ten days of receipt). Two categories of cataloging that required extra processing steps and, therefore, historically have had lower-than-average on-time rates both showed significant improvement: 77 percent of all juvenile titles and 84 percent of all clinical medicine titles were completed within ten days.

In keeping with its mandate to increase the supply and timeliness of CIP verification, the directorate also verified 60,594 CIP books, a significant increase of 31.91 percent over fiscal 1996. A special retrospective claiming project obtained 13,034 books with a total estimated value of \$527,259 for addition to the Library of Congress collections.

Cataloging Authority Work and Quality Control. Production of authority work continued at a high level. Name authorities numbered 108,089, an increase of 2.64 percent as compared with the previous year's production of 105,311; the directorate and the Serial Record Division also produced 9,965 new series authority records, a slight increase beyond last year's production.

The production of new subject authority records dropped 22.68 percent to 8,132 from the previous year's high level of 10,517, owing to the completion of some cleanup projects in the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO). Production of new subject authorities in the course of new cataloging held steady, at 3,298, a rate comparable to that reported in fiscal 1996. The number of new LC classification numbers proposed was 2,164, down 4.37 percent from 2,263 in fiscal 1996.

The directorate increased its attention to cataloging quality, with each team instituting some form of quality control, including random sampling of cataloging products. The directorate improved the completeness of its records during fiscal 1997: 87 percent of all minimal-level cataloging records were "enhanced MLC," containing subject access and an LC classification number. In June, the LC/OCLC Uniform Title Correction Project identified errors in more than twelve thousand LC Music File records, of which catalogers corrected several thousand, greatly improving the quality of the file as well as enhancing the quality of future records.

In May, four divisions began labeling hardbound books with assistance from summer employees. A software program produced pressure-sensitive printed labels from the call number in the bibliographic record, eliminating much rekeying and preventing added keying errors. By year's end, the Cataloging Directorate labeled 9,054 hardbound books, alleviating the Binding and Collections Care Division's workload significantly. Time required for these books to be accessible to patrons was cut from four weeks to less than two.

Core-level Cataloging and Other Activities. On May 28, the Cataloging Management Team agreed to adopt the core-level bibliographic record as the base record for the Cataloging Directorate and Serial Record Division. The team based its decision primarily on the results of the directorate's Core-Level Cataloging Experiment conducted from April through October 1996, which indicated that productivity was higher for core-level as opposed to full cataloging across a wide range of formats, languages, subjects, and scripts. The core-level record as implemented by the Library included notes for bibliographic references as needed and decimal classification numbers for all works due for such treatment, in addition to one or two subject access points, as appropriate, and full authority work. The core-level record was implemented first in the following teams: Central and Eastern European Languages, Germanic and Scandinavian Languages, Hebraica, Music and Sound Recordings I and II, Physical Sciences I, Romance, Romance Languages, and Technology I. Core-level cataloging and other techniques reduced the Hispanic Team's arrearage by 37 percent this year.

Cooperative Projects. In November, the Program for Cooperative Cataloging Executive Council and the CONSER Policy Committee, which sets the direction for the longstanding cooperative serials program, agreed to join forces in order to provide a single strong voice for cooperative cataloging in the library community. The Cooperative Cataloging Team and the acting CONSER coordinator spent much of the fiscal year planning for this merger, effective October 1, 1997.

In the production of authority records, the Library's cooperative programs achieved record high levels. From the name authority cooperative, NACO participants contributed 137,284 new name authority records, an all-time high. Participants supplying bibliographic records, BIBCO libraries more than doubled their production during the year, producing nearly 30,000 bibliographic records, of which approximately one-third were core-level and two-thirds full-level cataloging. Some 55 percent of the bibliographic records created by BIBCO and its predecessor, the National Coordinated Cataloging Program, were adapted for items added to the Library of Congress collections, at major savings to the Library and taxpayers.

Outreach and Leadership in Cataloging. The Library of Congress continued to play a leadership role in the cataloging community. The Cataloging Directorate provided training and outreach to librarians throughout the

world, hosting visitors from Argentina, China, the Czech Republic, Great Britain, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Palestine, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, and Syria. Directorate staff traveled to Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, South Korea, and Vietnam to conduct training sessions and give presentations at conferences.

The Library has long wished to adopt the pinyin romanization system for Chinese, but technical barriers and the hesitation of custodians of other East Asian collections have caused it to retain the older Wade-Giles romanization. The success of the National Library of Australia in automatically converting hundreds of thousands of records, including many records created at the Library of Congress, from Wade-Giles to pinyin encouraged the Library to plan its own conversion. The LC Pinyin Task Group began work in May, in close consultation with the Council on East Asian Libraries, and the bibliographic utilities OCLC and RLIN.

Development of two new LC Classification subclasses, JZ (International Relations) and KZ (Law of Nations), was completed in May after years of work led by the CPSO law classification specialist. The new subclasses replace the former subclass JX (International Law). The Law Team of the Social Sciences Cataloging Division immediately began applying the JZ and KZ schedules to incoming current materials and reclassifying a selection of older materials out of JX.

The Decimal Classification Division began implementation of *Deewy Decimal Classification*, Edition 21, at the start of the year. Its editorial team completed work on Abridged Edition 13 and began planning for Edition 22, targeted for publication in the year 2003. The editor and assistant editors introduced the new edition to the library community at sixteen workshops and conferences held in the United States and nine other countries.

The Cataloging Policy and Support Office worked with staff in the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, the Computer Files and Microforms Team, and other LC cataloging units to draft *Interim Guidelines for Cataloging Electronic Resources*, which was circulated for comment at year's end.

Cataloging Automation. A new cataloging automation specialist position was created, reflecting the high priority given to advances in automation to achieve cataloging goals.

The Bibliographic Enrichment Advisory Team successfully tested a technique to link Table of Contents (TOC) data on the World Wide Web to the MARC bibliographic record for the work. Explorations of partnerships with commercial, large-scale sources of TOC data continued. The team also sponsored the BeOnline project, which identified and provided access to remote electronic resources in the fields of business and economics.

The CIP Division, Information Technology Services, and cataloging staff implemented the Electronic Preassigned Card Number (EPCN) production system on July 15. This system enabled publishers to obtain preassigned Library of Congress Card Numbers (LCCNs) electronically on the Internet. During the two months in fiscal 1997 that EPCN was in production, 131 publishers joined the EPCN program and 584 LCCNs were assigned. In the sister program, Electronic CIP (ECIP), a total of 1,076 titles from 64 publishers were processed using the pilot system. Development of the full ECIP production system was completed and was scheduled for implementation in fiscal 1998.

The NUCMC Team offered Z39.50 access to the RLIN AMC (Archival and Manuscripts Control) file on its NUCMC home page, making this a permanent "RLIN gateway" following the successful pilot project in the summer of 1996. The Research Libraries Group reported an average of 5,456 searches per month via the gateway.

Preservation Directorate

The Preservation Directorate made significant progress in mass deacidification, preservation microfilming, and audio preservation. Preservation experts contributed to the effort to safeguard the invaluable items on display in the *American Treasures* exhibition, including the development of a state-of-the-art exhibit case. The directorate adopted a unified strategy to preserve the Library's audio and video collections in analog and digital media—an estimated 2 million hours of content.

The second annual Preservation Awareness Workshop was held on April 15, featuring display tables on disaster preparedness and emergency response. The directorate's expertise in this area enabled the Library to assist the Federal Emergency Management Agency in Fort Collins, Colorado, where a flood at the Morgan Library of Colorado State University threatened approximately

425,000 books. Treatment included thawing and freeze-drying damaged material, followed by evaluation for replacement, repair, or rebinding.

Binding and Collections Care. The Binding and Collections Care Division focused on training technician staff in duties at the GS 6–7 level, filling leadership positions on a permanent basis and building new relationships with those units served by the division.

Overall productivity for the division increased by 11 percent. The division bound nearly 200,000 items and labeled 172,452. The repair operation increased its output by 24 percent, repairing 5,000 items and producing 5,286 protective enclosures.

Conservation. The Conservation Division completed the rehousing of the Joseph Toner Collection, a five-year effort. Some 8,800 volumes were housed in machine-made, custom-fitted clamshell boxes.

In order to safeguard the Library's Top Treasures while they are on display, a state-of-the-art exhibit case was designed for the *American Treasures of the Library of Congress* exhibition. Development of the case involved many experts in the fields of conservation, research and testing, security, fire and safety, exhibitions, architecture, case design and construction, and contracting. The new case includes independent relative humidity and temperature controls, stable building materials, an internal fire suppression system, emergency preparedness features, fiber-optic lighting, and high-level security in an attractive wood cabinet that blends with the surrounding cases. The case contains its own internal monitoring system, which reduces the threat of theft, mutilation, and environmental, water, or fire damage and also provides a comprehensive approach in caring for the exhibited treasures.

Preparation of *American Treasures* exhibition items required conservation treatment and rehousing. Among the items treated were the *Bay Psalm Book* (1640), Helen Keller's personal copy of the Bible, and the brittle first printed edition of the *Star Spangled Banner*.

Another technically challenging treatment was that of the first edition (1570) of the *Ortelius Atlas*. The maps suffered extensive damage from the deterioration of verdigris, a green pigment commonly used in decoration from the sixteenth through the eighteenth century. Thorough testing and construction of

mock-ups provided the basis for subsequent treatment of the maps, which involved lining them with buffered Japanese paper before washing and deacidifying them.

The impending relocation of the rare collections in the African and Middle Eastern Division and Asian Division from the Adams Building to the Jefferson Building required major attention from the Conservation Division this year. Seven teams of conservators prepared the rare collections, which consist of 45,000 items, including numerous arrearage items. The teams cleaned and housed items where needed and identified rare collections items in serious need of conservation.

The Library awarded a contract to install fifteen relative humidity and temperature sensors in the Landover, Maryland, collection storage areas. The sensors will be networked to a computer at Landover and available on-line through modem to computer terminals on Capitol Hill, where staff may evaluate and record the environmental conditions in the collection areas and vaults at any time. The system, sponsored by the Preservation Directorate and Integrated Support Services, will be equipped with an alarm capability to alert Library staff of any temperature or relative humidity problems as they occur.

Conservation Division staff worked with the Architect of the Capitol and Facilities Services to install 26,000 ultraviolet filters for fluorescent lights in special collections areas of the Madison, Jefferson, and Adams buildings. Installation of the filters will continue in fiscal 1998 in conjunction with the Librarywide initiative to install more energy-efficient light fixtures.

Photoduplication. R. Kevin Flood was appointed chief and assigned to develop a business plan for the Photoduplication Service to address business infrastructure, finance and accounting issues, staffing issues, automation requirements, space planning, production equipment, marketing, and new vision planning. As part of the recovery plan, Human Resources began a comprehensive staff review of position descriptions and reviewed several key existing positions and new positions needed by the Photoduplication Service.

The service began a comprehensive partnership planning project with the Geography and Map Division to develop an operational prototype of on-demand, digital copying for reading room patrons. The on-demand service will also support copying requests from World Wide Web users who are

browsing the growing number of map images available through the National Digital Library. The service will be established in a site that will allow for collection security, on-site cashier functions, and staffing for extended hours.

The Photoduplication Service completed a Request for Proposal for the development of an integrated accounting and order-processing system that would standardize order data, track each order and its cost, integrate accounting functions, and produce comprehensive reports that could be used to build a program based on need. It will also track all internal and external orders from the point of receipt to shipping and provide historical data.

A new service called "Film to Paper" was implemented to replace the outmoded "Copyflo" xerographic process to make paper copies from long microfilm reels. The new approach scanned microfilm to create an electronic document and produced output on paper from a diskette or a CD-ROM. By year's end, nearly all film-to-paper copying was performed by a vendor.

Preservation Reformatting. The Preservation Reformatting Division coordinated the Library's preservation microfilming effort which prepared 1,987,596 exposures for microfilming in the fiscal year. The division prepared 444 titles to be filmed on 3,412 reels of microfilm, with an estimated 417,242 exposures. During fiscal 1997, staff reviewed and inspected 774 reels of microfilm, clearing and delivering 724 reels to the Microform Reading Room.

Also contributing to the preservation reformatting effort were four Library Services divisions (Asian, African and Middle Eastern, European, and Serial and Government Publications) and the Law Library, by preparing 1,349,569 exposures.

A contractor prepared and produced 220,785 exposures from material for the African and Middle Eastern Division, the Asian Division, and the Law Library. In conjunction with the contracted microfilming performed for the African and Middle Eastern and Asian Divisions, the Serial Record Division cataloged thirty-seven titles, providing on-line access to records for these titles for the first time.

Library and Department of Defense staff facilitated overseas microfilming projects with research and government institutions in Russia, Lithuania, Poland, and Romania and arranged for the Library to receive copies of the

microfilm. One microfilm collection, *Old Russian Manuscripts of the Pushkinskii Dom (IRLAN) Preserved in Microfilm in the Library of Congress*, consisted of Russian manuscripts from the Institute of Russian Literature in St. Petersburg, now accessible for the first time in the United States. This microfilm is available in the Microform Reading Room and will be of particular interest to scholars in medieval linguistics, history, religion, and art.

Microfilm of two Yiddish periodicals, *Di Tsayt* and *Vilner Radyo*, was made available for researchers in the African and Middle Eastern Reading Room. This microfilm preserves the most comprehensive run of these two titles, which serve as a record of the Jewish community in Vilnius that perished during the Holocaust.

From the Polish Central Military Archives (Centralne Archiwum Wojskowe) in Warsaw, microfilm of declassified records covering the early years of the Cold War (1945–50) was processed and made available for those interested in the letters, memoranda, and policy papers of the Polish Cabinet of Ministers, the Minister of Defense, the General Staff, and other high military bodies.

The Library awarded a contract for preservation photocopying based on the statement of work prepared by Preservation Reformatting Division (PRD) staff with assistance from staff in the Humanities and Social Sciences, Binding and Collections Care, and Research and Testing Divisions. With this award, PRD established a program for the routine preservation of volumes, usually reference works, that are embrittled or damaged by heavy use. The Library also awarded a contract for preparation and preservation microfilming of serials and serial-type materials, including newspapers, periodicals, government publications, and telephone directories.

Research and Testing. The Research and Testing Division continued to make significant progress in the Library's deacidification effort. Under a contract approved by Congress, almost 100,000 non-rare books were deacidified with the Bookkeeper process: 25,000 in fiscal 1996, and an additional 67,000 books in fiscal 1997, extending their useful lives by 300 percent and circumventing more costly preservation treatments.

In late May, Congress approved a new Mass Deacidification Action Plan that will enable the Library to incorporate deacidification into its existing complex of preservation options, award a multiyear contract to deacidify significant

quantities of important, endangered books from the Library's general and special collections, and continue to offer companies the opportunity to have the Library evaluate and test other effective, operational mass deacidification processes.

Research and Testing worked toward developing the first standard test for evaluating the rate of aging of paper under long-term storage as part of a three-year research effort sponsored by the Institute for Standards Research (ISR) of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).

Several standards long needed for audio and video preservation were adopted this year, including standards on the storage of magnetic, film, and optical materials. Standards for life-expectancy evaluation procedures for optical media will provide a basis for comparison of manufacturers' claims for competing products.

Research concerning the longevity of digital media continued. A ten-year study on longevity of CD-ROMs in the Library's collections was initiated in 1997. Randomly selected CD samples were tested and characterized, and baseline data from the 125 samples were compiled. A final report to describe the scope of the project, including experimental data, was begun.

Public Service Collections Directorate

Major activities in the Public Service Collections Directorate included the acquisition of important new collections; reduction of arrearages; involvement with digitization projects; reopening of the Thomas Jefferson Building; and exhibition of the collections, particularly the *American Treasures of the Library of Congress* exhibition.

Public service was enhanced by the October 1 reorganization of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division according to format rather than function. The Moving Image Section united reference, curatorial, and processing functions for film and video formats and the Recorded Sound Section performed all functions for radio and recordings.

Acquisitions Highlights. Curators and specialists worked with donors, publishers, government agencies, and private organizations to enrich the collections in the literary, cultural, and scientific spheres of knowledge and

creativity. Staff from the custodial divisions worked with the James Madison Council Acquisitions Committee and served as liaisons to an acquisitions subcommittee on Americana, one on rare books and cartography, one on the visual arts, and a subcommittee on the performing arts, facilitating the acquisition of important additions to the Library's collections. Specialists and curators updated, revised, or created new Collection Policy Statements that govern the Library's collecting practices.

Notable acquisitions included collections of many of America's foremost literary and cultural figures, theatrical and visual artists, composers, folk musicians, and jazz artists. Important international materials were acquired as well. Highlights of the year's acquisition activities follow. (See also appendix E: Selected Acquisitions.)

Visual Arts Acquisitions. Cartoonist and dramatist Jules Feiffer added more than 1,200 drawings and illustrations as well as 15,000 items from his personal papers to the Library's holdings of his works, further distinguishing the Library's collections in the cultural and visual arts. Other important acquisitions in the visual arts included eight vintage silver gelatin prints of the end of World War II by Soviet photojournalist Yevgeny Khaldei and two rare posters, Ben Shahn's *For Full Employment after the War* and a poster lithographed by Louis Prang of the Chicago Building of the Home Insurance Company of New York, considered to be one of the most important buildings in the development of the American skyscraper. The Madison Council provided support toward the purchase of an important group of eight Beaux-Arts drawings and one print by Napoleon Le Brun, including drawings for two of the earliest American skyscrapers.

Acquisitions in Music, Recorded Sound, and the Performing Arts.

The Library acquired papers and theatrical designs of Peggy Clark, one of the foremost lighting designers in the American theater, who died in June 1996. The Clark collection complemented other collections owned by or committed to the Library, among them the Leonard Bernstein Archives and the collections of Rodgers and Hammerstein, George and Ira Gershwin, Irving Berlin, Roger L. Stevens, Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy, and Margaret Webster materials. The Clark collection joined the body of stage and costume design in the Federal Theatre Project Archives, the costume designs in the Lester Horton Collection, stage design in the Copland and Hammerstein collections, and costume designs by Leon Bakst for Sergei Diaghilev's ballet company, thereby

strengthening the Library's extraordinary resources for research in the history of the performing arts.

The second of three shipments of materials composing the Ned Rorem Collection, made possible as a purchase through the Gershwin Fund, was received. Nearly 75,000 items—manuscript and printed music, diaries, correspondence, essays and other writings, clippings, programs, and sound recordings—made up the new addition to this vast and highly varied collection devoted to one of this generation's most celebrated musicians. Important additions to the collection of the influential jazz singer Ella Fitzgerald were received as well. The Fitzgerald archive included complete scores and parts for the hundreds of songs she recorded and sang in concert and orchestrations written for Ella Fitzgerald by Nelson Riddle, Billy May, and other noted arrangers of the period.

Following negotiations that extended over several years, the University of California at Los Angeles Film and Television Archive donated approximately 1,200 radio transcription discs to the Library. Received in the fiscal year were rare radio recordings of Ed Wynn broadcasts from 1934, electrical transcription pressings of such programs as *Stand by for Crime* and *The Adventures of Frank Race*, campaign recordings for Will Rogers, Jr., and World War II morale-building programs by major Hollywood actresses and actors. Another important acquisition was the critically acclaimed *Camera Three* program, an innovative CBS cultural series that ran from 1953 to 1979. Devoted to the arts—dance, poetry, opera, theater, and cinema—the series was a showcase for many performers later to become celebrated, among them Beverly Sills and Twyla Tharp.

As a gift of Mr. Karl Bambach, the Library received a nearly complete set of 78-rpm discs made by the Irish-American tenor John McCormack (1884–1945). McCormack and Enrico Caruso were the two most popular tenor recording artists of the acoustic sound recording era. The Library's folk collections were enriched through a purchase from the Alan Lomax Archives of a collection of six single-faced 78-rpm test pressings of legendary blues musician Robert Johnson, recorded in 1936 and 1937, some not previously released.

Cartographic Acquisitions. Major cartographic acquisitions resulted from donations, transfers, and purchases. Descendants of Gustavus Sohon (1825–1903) donated a collection of manuscript maps, pencil sketches, and field

notes representing Sohon's work as a cartographer and artist on the Pacific Railroad and the Mullan Road surveys in the Pacific Northwest in the 1850s. The collection contained important material relating to the surveying and mapping of the American West and supported the Library's continuing effort to document the process of cartographic construction and compilation.

The Library purchased a pair of thirteen-inch terrestrial and celestial globes manufactured by James Wilson through the generosity of the Philip Lee Phillips Society. Wilson was America's first commercially successful globe-maker. The 1819 Wilson terrestrial globe is a revision of his first dated (1811) globe; the celestial globe, most likely an 1821 edition, became the earliest Wilson celestial globe in the Library's collections. Globes had a cultural significance and played an important educational role in nineteenth-century America. This acquisition supported a concerted effort to improve the Library's representation of American-produced globes.

The largest single source of cartographic acquisitions in fiscal 1997 was the series of 33,615 sheet maps transferred from the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), formerly the Defense Mapping Agency. A collection composed primarily of large-scale topographic map series of Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and China prepared during the World War II era, these maps represent rare cartographic material and greatly enhanced the Library's collection of large-scale Russian and Soviet mapping.

Acquisitions in Literature, History, and Science. Single items acquired by gift included a splendid edition of Horace, published in Orléans, France, in 1745. This book of poetry, a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Machen, Jr., was owned by Thomas Jefferson, who annotated the inside cover with the meter scheme of each of the poems. Also among the literary acquisitions of the year were important additions to the papers of the lyric poet and biographer Muriel Rukeyser (1913–1980). The papers included literary notes and notebooks. A first edition of Margaret Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind*, autographed to Alfred Stern and including correspondence between Mitchell and Stern, was the gift of Thomas Stern.

A major item acquired from Daniel Hirsch was an edition of *Cinderella; or the Little Glass Slipper* published in London by S. and J. Fuller in 1814. A scarce Fuller first edition, this elegant paper-doll book, with text in verse and interchangeable heads and hand-colored costumes, was the last in the series of

paper-doll books for children by this inventive publisher. The Library holds two other Fuller titles.

The addition of 4,000 technical manuals from the Fort Belvoir Library enriched the Library's collection of technical research reports and international standards. Among significant microform receipts were the final 1,500 reels of the *Archives of the Soviet Communist Party and Soviet State*.

Science holdings were enhanced with the receipt of the first installments of papers from Food and Drug Administration pharmacologist Frances Oldham Kelsey, who stopped the commercial distribution of thalidomide in the United States, thereby preventing the occurrence of birth defects of epidemic proportions.

Collection Management. The space problem in the general collections continued as the collections occupancy rate reached 84 percent. In addition, approximately 35,000 volumes lined the floors, in some areas double stacked, in the rapidly growing subject areas. To alleviate some of the crowded areas, the staff of the Collections Management Division shifted a total of 51,000 shelves in classes A, D, H, J, P, Q, T, and Z. Other collections maintenance activities included: shifting materials for the Serial and Government Publication Division and the Copyright Office; relocating the Area Studies Reading Rooms to their newly renovated areas; installing and dismantling shelving units throughout the Library for Facility Design and Construction; inspecting nitrate film at Suitland, Maryland; and transferring part of the Copyright Office Unfinished Business(UB) collection to the Landover Center Annex.

Some 500,000 items were linked to the Library's circulation system by contract staff of Library Systems and Services, Inc., in preparation for eventual transfer to the Library's off-site storage facility at Fort Meade, Maryland, expected to be operational in fiscal 1999.

More collections were removed to the Landover, Maryland, facility for appropriate storage conditions. Approximately 100,000 negatives from the Prints and Photographs Division were sent to cool storage vaults at Landover, and more than 5,000 piano rolls from the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division were packed and shipped for storage. In another preservation effort, all cylinders in the division's collections were placed in protective housing and secured in the Jefferson Building stacks.

Cooperative Agreements. In a collaborative digitization initiative, the Library negotiated a cooperative agreement with the EDR Sanborn company for that firm to scan and make available on the Internet for a ten-year period the Library's collection of 700,000 fire insurance maps, as well as Sanborn's own collection of 250,000 fire insurance maps. At the end of the ten-year period, EDR Sanborn will donate an electronic file of the entire, integrated collection of 950,000 images to the Library. Negotiations involved resolving major issues such as access, linkage of databases, copyright, and archival storage.

Through an innovative joint endeavor, the Science and Technology Division received free access to the extensive database of the Defense Technical Information Center in return for providing the center with approximately 6,000 foreign technical reports for input into its database. The center will reissue all the reports in microfiche. The Library's users will thereby gain increased availability of technical information. In collaboration with the Exchange and Gift Division, the Science and Technology Division negotiated with the Russian Parliamentary Library to obtain hard-to-acquire Russian standards in exchange for American reference books and other library literature. A notable acquisition, these Russian standards will be available in the United States only at the Library of Congress.

In June, the Library entered into an agreement with the Western Library Network (WLN) to accept interlibrary loan requests electronically. This electronic system provides direct access to Library of Congress loans for 120 libraries in the Pacific Northwest. The network joins OCLC and RLIN as bibliographic utilities providing on-line access to Library of Congress collections.

Reference Services. The growing impact of the Internet on reference services was apparent during fiscal 1997. Public access Internet workstations were made available in several reading rooms in December 1997, and the number of in-person users, letters, and telephone calls modestly declined. To prepare for the long-term implications of changes anticipated by developing technologies, the directorate spearheaded an effort to envision what reference could be at the Library of Congress in the year 2007. The ongoing effort involved staff at all levels in brainstorming sessions, focus groups, and interviews.

The Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room's World Wide Web home page was visited 1.5 million times during the year and was one of the busiest on the Library's Web site. The reading room assumed responsibility for the U.S. Legislative Branch page, formerly maintained by the Congressional Research Service. Staff added links to the electronically published JSTOR and MUSE, bringing the number of serial titles available in full text on-line to seventy-two. Readers were asked to rate their overall experience in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room on a scale of 1 to 4, and their average rating for the year was 3.40.

The National Film Preservation Board World Wide Web home page, which is maintained by the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, underwent major expansion during fiscal 1997 with vital documents placed on-line. During the past year, the board's home page received more than 25,000 visits. Major public interest focused on the film preservation study and plan, the list of National Film Registry titles, a television study, and hyper-text links to archives throughout the world. The site was listed by Bert Deivert and Dan Harries in *Film and Video on the Internet: The Top 500 Sites*.

The Science and Technology Reading Room established a home page on the Library's World Wide Web site, with a link to the full text of recent issues of its popular series LC Science Tracer Bullets.

The Manuscript Division added 36 manuscript registers to those already accessible through the Internet, bringing to a total of 101 the number of finding aids available on-line. Ten more registers were made accessible to the public using the Encoded Archival Description document type definition. In another move to broaden access to its special collections, the entire catalog to the division's holdings—including more than 10,000 collections—was made available on the Internet in fiscal 1997. In honor of the Manuscript Division's impending centennial, a special on-line collection made its debut at year's end.

"Words and Deeds in American History: Selected Documents Celebrating the Manuscript Division's First 100 Years" features approximately ninety documents from the fifteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Included are the papers of presidents, cabinet ministers, members of Congress, Supreme Court justices, military officers and diplomats, reformers and political activists, artists and writers, scientists and inventors, and other prominent Americans.

The tradition of quality reference services continued. Staff found innovative solutions to the problems of maintaining a high level of service with increasing staff shortages. Through the Humanities and Social Sciences Research Orientation program, in its second year, a total of thirty-two classes were given to 385 scholars, graduate students, and staff. In addition, staff members taught eighty-four classes on how to search the Library's on-line catalogs and databases, LOCIS, MUMS, and SCORPIO, to 407 researchers and staff during the year.

Outreach. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the Library hosted the Madison Council's October 1996 meeting in the Manuscript Division. The two-day event included a viewing of the Manuscript Division video *Preservation and Discovery*, a panel discussion by noted historians, an exhibit of Core Collection items, and tours of the division's reading room, stacks, and Preparation Section.

Publication of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789* remained on schedule with the appearance of volume 24 in November. Also published this year were Leonard Bruno's *Science and Technology Firsts* and John McDonough's *Growing Up on Capitol Hill: A Young Washingtonian's Journal, 1850-1852*.

The Geography and Map Division hosted a reception on November 15, 1996, celebrating the publication of *Images of the World: The Atlas through History*, edited by John A. Wolter and Ronald Grim (New York: McGraw Hill, 1996). This 466-page work, consisting of fifteen essays by leading historians of cartography, was a joint publication of the Library of Congress and McGraw-Hill. Approximately seventy-five members of the Philip Lee Phillips Society and the Washington Map Society attended, including the book's two editors, three of the contributing authors, and the publisher.

Area Studies Collections Directorate

Following a year of intensive planning, Area Studies Collections opened three additional reading rooms in the Thomas Jefferson Building for European, African and Middle Eastern, and Asian collections. The Federal Research Division moved to the John Adams Building to join other Areas Studies Collections staff on Capitol Hill. The Office of Scholarly Programs moved into quarters in the Jefferson Building designed to facilitate and promote scholarly research. The directorate office followed, occupying temporary spaces in alcoves above

the Main Reading Room. All units were located in or within close proximity to their permanent quarters, as part of the ongoing renovation effort.

All of the divisions with reading rooms mounted or improved their home pages on the World Wide Web. The Japan Documentation Center of the Asian Division mounted its home page in March 1997. A new chief of the European Division—John Van Oudenaren—was appointed on October 28, 1996.

Acquisitions. Fiscal 1997 was a banner year for acquisitions as the divisions continued to acquire material enriching already strong collections. One of the most important items acquired through the joint efforts of the Near East Section, the European Division, and the Geography and Map Division was the *Cedid Atlas* published in Istanbul, Turkey, by the Engineering School Press in 1803, the first world atlas based on European cartographic methods published by Muslims. The Hebraic Section added to its custodial collections a limited edition of *The Book of Lamentations*, with text copied by master calligrapher Davis Moss. The Library also obtained 102 Israeli documentary films from the Embassy of Israel.

A noteworthy Africana acquisition was *Qungau*, a limited leather-bound edition of stories illustrated by South African Bushmen and printed in English and Naro, a purchase funded jointly with the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. The American Embassy in Monrovia transferred to the Library its file of 1995–96 newspapers issued in war-torn Liberia. Holdings were further enhanced with the receipt of the *African Biographical Archive*, a microfiche collection issued by K.G. Saur. Through contacts developed by specialists, the many gifts received in 1997 included eighteen cartons of ephemeral and serial publications, many of which dealt with apartheid in South Africa, from the Washington Office on Africa and Africa Policy Information Center; tapes of Iranian music donated by the former queen of Iran, Farah Diba Pahlavi; and books in Georgian from a scholar in Israel.

For custody in the Asian Division, the Library's field office in Jakarta acquired a photocopy of *Librong Paganalan*, a rare copy of a publication in the Pilipino language, written in 1610. A major archival collection (*Ch'ing-tai chu ch'uan chi-ch'eng*) of 450 volumes kept at the Shanghai Library, reproduced and published in Taiwan, of official records with biographies of Imperial Examination candidates during the Ch'ing Dynasty was acquired. Materials made available for the first time by this collection afforded new insights into the inner

structure of China's traditional bureaucratic elites and opened up whole new areas of research on the economic, sociological, and cultural history of early modern China. The Asian Division acquired microfilms of the documents of Ambassador Hu Shih, the most prominent Chinese scholar in the twentieth century, and an Islamic periodical (*Yüeh-hua*, 1929-48) and two popular newspapers, *Apple Daily* in Hong Kong and *Xinmin Evening Post* in Shanghai.

The European Division was involved in several major CD-ROM and microfilm purchases, including the *Catalogue générale de la Bibliothèque nationale de France*, *Internationale Bibliographie der Zeitschriftenliteratur*, *Bibliografia nazionale italiana*, *Doc-Theses*, and a new edition of the Icelandic sagas, all of which were acquired for a projected Librarywide local area network (LAN). The division contributed gift and appropriated funds to the acquisition of several rare items for the Rare Book and Special Collections Division holdings and Geography and Map Division collections: *Al-Isha al-Rabbani*, a theological work in Arabic published in 1747 by the Orthodox monks of St. Sabas monastery (present-day Romania); three British nautical charts of the Baltic, 1803-7; and Ivan Marchenkov's 1789 Plan of the Metropolitan City of Moscow. The papers of Russian General Dmitrii Volkogonov were processed by the Manuscript Division. The Library received "Leaders of the Russian Revolution" in 419 microfilm reels and 1,825 microfiche and the final installment of the Chadwyk-Healey/Hoover Institution gift of records from the Russian Communist Archives. The Library also received a gift of 250 postwar Italian novels from the Bellonci Foundation of Italy.

The Hispanic Division acquired a collection of 2,900 manuscripts from two haciendas from the Mexican State of Michoacan; three gelatin prints by Italian-Mexican photographer Tina Modotti; a collection of sixty-five rare Costa Rican pamphlets (1836-75) which complemented the Dobles Segreda collection; and 1,400 reels of positive microfilm of eighteenth-through-twentieth-century newspapers from the Caribbean world which were filmed at the British Library.

Other Activities. The fifth annual Vardanants Day Armenian Lecture was delivered at the Library of Congress on June 3, 1997, by the Very Reverend Father Krikor Maksoudian, who spoke on "Religion in the Republic of Armenia."

On July 3, 1997, Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb and Yoshihiko Wakumoto of the Center for Global Partnership signed a Memorandum of Understanding for three years of funding, up to a maximum of \$500,000 annually, for the Japan Documentation Center. Briefings given to foreign librarians included presentations to the director of the National Library of Indonesia, a Chinese library delegation headed by Zhou Heping, deputy librarian of the Beijing Library, members of the Japan Special Library Association, and eight librarians from Malaysia.

The European Division received a special \$15,000 grant from the United States Information Agency to work with European partners to develop a transatlantic digital library. The American Library Association provided a grant to support a fellowship in Russia for a division member. The division provided reference service and liaison work for a forthcoming WETA television documentary, "The Face of Russia," on the history of Russia as seen through its art and culture, written and hosted by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington.

Division-level fund-raising expanded with the establishment of the European Division's Various Donors Gift Fund. The division also raised funds for the Library of Congress Special Events Fund to support lectures and symposia in the embassy series celebrating the opening of the new European Reading Room in the restored Jefferson Building.

The European Division continued its Noon Lecture Series and marked the opening of its new reading room with a new program of evening and afternoon lectures. Speakers in the noon series included former Solidarity activist Adam Michnik, who spoke on "Europe: Eight Years after Communism," Danish writer Charlotte Strandgaard, who read from her novel *Lille Menneske*, and Macedonian poet Jordan Danilowski. The evening series featured prominent speakers from the United States and five European countries, including Prime Minister Cimoszewicz of Poland and Vytautas Landsbergis, president of the Lithuanian legislative body, the Seimas.

The Hispanic Division organized the symposium "Imaging the City of the Americas: Washington, D.C., and Mexico City, 1910," cosponsored by the Getty Research Institute for the Study of Art and Humanities and the Embassy of Mexico. Panels were held at the Library of Congress and at the Mexican Cultural Institute in Washington. The Embassy of Chile and the Hispanic

Division presented a reading by the Chilean author Isabel Allende on September 15, 1997, which attracted an audience of more than five hundred of her readers. Division chief Georgette Dorn organized a meeting for Librarian Billington to receive the prime minister of Spain, José M. Aznar, and greet the Hispanic Congressional Caucus in the newly refurbished Southeast Pavilion of the Jefferson Building.

A Hispanic Division fellowship was funded by AT&T. Cash receipts in the amount of \$33,800 were added to the Hispanic Division Trust Fund. Fundraising efforts yielded a donation of \$15,000 from the Institute for Civil Society, Newton, Massachusetts, \$5,000 from AT&T, \$500 from Angela Zavala, and \$5,000 from various donors.

Federal Research Division. The Federal Research Division (FRD) experienced a fiscal crisis in midyear. The crisis was resolved by reassigning temporary staff to other Library offices, assisting with the workload of other Library divisions, and continued marketing of Federal Research Division services to other agencies, making contingency plans for furloughing all staff in July unnecessary. Nevertheless, the division reduced its permanent staff from thirty-two to twenty in anticipation of reduced fiscal 1998 funding.

At year's end, the division reached an Interagency Agreement with the Defense Administrative Logistics Agency Support Center (DASC) as a result of which the Federal Research Division became DASC's research arm for federal government work, with the potential for expansion to state and local government research as well. In addition to bringing in more work, the agreement significantly enhanced the division's flexibility and fiscal viability. The division also signed an Interagency Agreement with the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) to provide NTIS with expanded services.

Two significant new titles in the FRD handbook series were published during the year: *Germany* and *India*. The publication of *Germany* marks the first study on the newly unified Germany, replacing earlier separate studies on East Germany and West Germany. The division provided the Defense Intelligence Agency with a prepublication draft of the upcoming book on *Rwanda and Burundi*, which was mass produced and provided to U.S. military forces deployed to the region in support of a humanitarian mission.

In fiscal 1997, the division continued a major foreign law research project for the director of central intelligence's Crime and Narcotics Center. Staff researched and retrieved civil and criminal laws and extradition treaty texts for twelve countries in Europe and the Middle East. Laws not available in English were translated, and analytical summaries were written for all pertinent laws. The staff provided texts of ninety-seven laws and treaties and agreements, eighty-five legal abstracts, eleven legal synopses, and a matrix on the various extradition treaties in effect among the twelve nations and the United States.

Office of Scholarly Programs. Highlights in the Office of Scholarly Programs included the receipt of funding from the A.W. Mellon Foundation for three years of Mellon Foreign Area Fellowships, two major conferences, and the completion of the first year of the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library competition. Several meetings for members of Congress focused on neuroscience research related to mental health issues. Robert Pinsky was chosen to be the new poet laureate consultant in poetry. Harvard University Press published Martin Marty's Goldman Lecture, "The One and the Many," presented at the Library of Congress on April 10, 1996.

The conference entitled "Nuremberg and Its Impact: 50 Years Later" took place on November 12-14, 1996. Cosponsored by the Office of Scholarly Programs, the Manuscript Division, and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Research Institute with funding from the Madison Council, the conference brought together former prosecutors and scholars from the United States, Asia, and Europe to discuss the legal and political aspects of the international and American trials at Nuremberg and the implications of the Nuremberg principles for contemporary politics and culture.

In early January, the Mellon Foundation provided a grant of \$330,000 over three years to provide new scholars with the opportunity to use the Library's area studies collections as they began a second major research project after their dissertations. The office received more than three hundred inquiries and more than seventy applications. On May 23, the office announced five awards of \$3,000 per month, for periods of six or nine months.

The Office of Scholarly Programs assisted in structuring the grant competition made possible by a gift of \$2 million from the Ameritech Corporation. In its first year, the Library of Congress/Ameritech NDL Competition provided grants to ten institutions to digitize unique American history collections.

The fifth Joanna Jackson Goldman Memorial Lecture on American Civilization and Government was presented this year by author Richard Reeves, speaking on "Journalism: New, Old, or Dead."

The project on the Decade of the Brain, an interagency initiative of the Library of Congress and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) of the National Institutes of Health, sponsored three congressional members' breakfasts. These occasions provided opportunities for members of Congress and their staffs to learn about current research in the neurosciences and the implications of that research.

On April 24, the Poetry and Literature Center marked National Poetry Month with a sixtieth-anniversary reunion of consultants in poetry and poets laureate consultants in poetry, reading their poems during a stellar one-day event. Incumbent Poet Laureate Robert Hass opened the afternoon reading, followed by Ree:1 Whittemore, Mark Strand, Mona Van Duyn, and Anthony Hecht. The evening reading included Rita Dove, William Jay Smith, Maxine Kumin, Daniel Hoffman, William Meredith, and Stanley Kunitz. (See also appendix H: Events at the Library.)

National Services Directorate

The National Services Directorate provided programs and services to specific audiences or customers such as the library community, federal libraries in particular, visually or physically impaired readers, and the general public, through the Cataloging Distribution Service, Federal Library and Information Center and Committee, and National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

In addition to these directorate functions, National Services included centers and offices—the Center for the Book, Interpretive Programs Office, Publishing Office, Retail Marketing Office, and Visitor Services Office—that added interpretive and educational value to the resources of the Library. Their projects enhanced the quality of the Library's creative works and highlighted the importance of its contributions to the nation's well-being and future progress. In fiscal 1997, the directorate spearheaded planning for the Library's Bicentennial in the year 2000, produced an array of publications and exhibitions, and sponsored special events.

Library of Congress Bicentennial. The Library of Congress will be 200 years old in the year 2000. Planning for a Bicentennial commemoration began in 1997 with the appointment of a steering committee of senior Library managers under the leadership of the Librarian of Congress and chaired by John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book in the National Services Directorate.

The Bicentennial goal was formulated: "To inspire creativity in the century ahead by stimulating greater use of the Library of Congress and libraries everywhere." The chosen Bicentennial theme "Libraries • Creativity • Liberty" reflected the essential role libraries play in a democracy.

An integral part of planning for the Bicentennial was consulting with Congress, with the library and scholarly communities, with the Library's Madison Council, with the staff, and with many outside groups. Funded primarily through private contributions, the Bicentennial commemoration received substantial support from the Library's Madison Council.

The concept of reciprocal "Gifts to the Nation" was central to commemoration plans. Gift ideas included sharing the Library's collections through an expanded National Digital Library Program and acquiring items for the Library's collections from individuals and institutions across the nation. Other Bicentennial projects were planned to strengthen the Library's relationship with Congress, the federal government, the public creative community, libraries, and the private sector, including a commemorative coin and a U.S. postal stamp series, a major "local legacies" project, television programming, exhibitions, grass-roots reading promotion projects, symposia, and publications.

Cataloging Distribution Service. As the Library's primary distribution source for its cataloging, technical publications, and standards, the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) served the information needs of libraries throughout the world and provided enormous cost savings for U.S. libraries. Continuing to evolve in response to changing technology, CDS delivered high-quality products in new formats at modest prices.

A three-phase transition plan toward a full cost-recovery operation has engaged CDS since fiscal 1995. Fiscal 1997 marked the final phase of the plan, which reduced staffing levels, product lines, and computer systems' overhead.

Staffing was reduced by ten positions in September 1997, from the forty-seven occupied positions and one vacancy the service had at the beginning of the fiscal year. A new chief, Peter Young, was appointed in June.

The *Select MARC Retrospective Conversion Service* and the CDMARC product line were discontinued during the year, as were printed MARC catalog cards. To reduce systems overhead, the service eliminated its mainframe computer and transferred two major systems to alternative platforms. The bibliographic system and databases used in creating and maintaining CDS products were moved to the Library's central mainframe computer in Information Technology Services, although CDS continued to maintain the application software and reimbursed ITS for the use of its computer. The Customer Information Management System was removed from the CDS mainframe. The system supported order processing, inventory control, and billing. To support both bibliographic and management systems, CDS will maintain a remote computer site in the division for peripherals such as tape drives and printers.

The service's fiscal 1997 budget was \$9,089,127; the earned receipt requirement remained at \$7.869 million, the same level as in fiscal 1996. The \$1.2 million shortfall was made up by the Library's allocation of \$1.2 million for CDS products and services used internally. Thus, CDS met its earned receipts requirement with a combined approach: reduced spending of \$2,164,630 and earned receipts of \$5,710,807—\$395,437 more than the \$5,314,370 projected for fiscal 1997.

Receipts from MARC Distribution Service subscriptions and print publications together accounted for almost 75 percent of the CDS revenue. In fiscal 1997, the Customer Support Team processed 7,113 orders for 12,374 CDS publications and subscription products and added 968 new customers to the CDS database.

Having recently received statutory authority for the carryover of additional receipts for the first time, CDS will be able to carry over the \$395,437 from fiscal 1997 to fiscal 1998. With savings from reduced spending, restructuring, and the authority to retain receipts, CDS is positioned for a full cost-recovery operation in the future.

Center for the Book. The Center for the Book, one of the Library's most visible educational outreach programs, continued to stimulate public interest in

books, reading, libraries, and literacy and to encourage the study of books and the printed word.

With its network of thirty-four affiliated state centers and more than fifty organizations serving as national reading promotion partners, the center exemplified an effective public-private partnership. The Library supported the center's four full-time positions, but projects, events, and publications were primarily privately funded, as mandated by Public Law 95-129. The center received approximately \$50,000 in unrestricted contributions in fiscal 1997. In addition, the center received the first of five annual payments of \$200,000 from the Annenberg Foundation in fulfillment of its pledge of \$1 million.

The center sponsored *Library: The Drama Within*, a photography exhibition mounted in the Madison Building from March 21 to May 31, 1997. The twenty-four exhibition photographs were acquired for the Library's collections. A second highlight was the April 9 inauguration of the Rivers of America project, a four-year educational initiative examining and celebrating the literary, historical, and environmental heritage of America's rivers, based on the book series published by Farrar and Rinehart since the 1930s.

The center expanded its Web home page to include a calendar of national book events and information about history-of-the-book programs in academic and other research institutions. It published, with Milkweed Editions, *The Most Wonderful Books: Writers on Discovering the Pleasures of Reading*, edited by Michael Dorris and Emilie Buchwald. Also sponsored by the Center for the Book was the publication of *Readers & Libraries: Toward a History of Libraries and Culture in America*, by Kenneth E. Carpenter. The center successfully concluded the "Library-Head Start-Museum" partnership project, funded since 1992 by Head Start to develop cooperative, community-level projects promoting reading and family literacy.

"Building a Nation of Readers" was established as the new national reading-promotion theme for 1997-2000. The center held a press conference with Tara Holland, Miss America 1997, to launch this theme at the Library on March 21. More than forty civic, educational, and government organizations gathered at the Library for the annual reading-promotion partners' meeting the same day to exchange ideas for using the new theme.

On September 21, 1997, the center and Friends of Libraries U.S.A. staged a readathon, again using the "Building a Nation of Readers" theme at the New York Is Book Country book fair in New York City. The center's partnership with the American Institute of Graphic Arts continued with cosponsorship of the exhibition *50 Books/50 Covers* during the book fair and at several sites around the country.

Four state affiliate centers were added to the Center for the Book's network in fiscal 1997: Connecticut, located at the Hartford Public Library; Georgia, based at the DeKalb County Public Library in Decatur; Maine, located with the Maine Humanities Council in Portland; and Maryland, based at the Howard County Public Library in Columbia. Each state center worked with the Library of Congress to promote books, reading, and libraries as well as the state's own literary and intellectual heritage. Each also developed and funded its own operations and projects, using Library of Congress promotion themes when appropriate, and occasionally hosted the Library's traveling exhibitions. A new edition of the state center handbook was prepared in May and an abbreviated edition appeared in September.

On May 5 representatives from twenty-nine state centers participated in an idea-sharing session at the Library. Panelists discussed staffing issues, advisory boards, fund-raising, relations with other organizations, Web site, and programming. At this meeting, Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin presented the first annual Boorstin Center for the Book Awards, including cash prizes of \$5,000, to the Florida and Nebraska state centers for the book. The national award, won by Florida, recognized the contribution this first (1984) state center made to the overall national program and objectives "to stimulate public interest in books, reading, and libraries." The state award recognized a specific project, the Nebraska Literature Festival, inaugurated by Nebraska's state center for the book in 1990.

The Center's director, John Y. Cole, continued monthly guest appearances on *The Book Guy's*, a National Public Radio (NPR) program about the world of books and book collecting broadcast on twenty NPR affiliates. Several state centers and reading-promotion partners appeared on programs during the year to discuss their activities. The national Book Events Calendar, on the center's World Wide Web home page, is also featured on the program.

In fiscal 1997, the Center for the Book prepared fourteen new reading lists for the Library of Congress/CBS Television "Read More About It" project, now in its eighteenth season. The 30-second messages appeared during several major prime time telecasts, including the Rose Bowl Parade, the presidential inauguration, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association's March Madness basketball tournament. "Read More About It" lists were also prepared for twenty-one collections digitized for the National Digital Library and for the exhibition *Library: The Drama Within*.

Federal Library and Information Center Committee. During fiscal 1997, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) provided innovative educational and networking opportunities to the federal library community.

Panelists from FLICC's annual information policy forum explored advances in the telecommunications industry affecting federal information providers and the effect of those advances on equipment, content, and the quality of information. The committee also held its annual information technology update on agency Intranets and explored how librarians can participate in their development.

Two FLICC groups, the Policy Working Group and the Personnel Working Group, were reconstituted. Other working groups developed new educational initiatives in acquisitions, cataloging, advocacy, library technician training, and distance learning; continued their involvement with the National Center for Education Statistics to complete the final publication of findings from the 1994 nationwide survey of federal libraries and information centers; issued surveys to members on educational programming and fees and analyzed their responses; and expanded access to resources through FLICC's World Wide Web home page. During the year, FLICC sponsored thirty-one seminars and workshops for 1,413 participants. Staff also conducted 113 OCLC and Internet training classes for 820 students.

The cooperative network FEDLINK continued to enhance its fiscal operations, its figures approved by the Library of Congress financial audit of fiscal 1996, and closed fiscal 1997 with the highest service-dollar total in its history. In fiscal 1997, FEDLINK provided its members with \$55.4 million in transfer pay services and \$72.3 million in direct pay services, saving federal agencies more

than \$9 million dollars through funds unspent and cutting costs by millions more in vendor discounts.

A strategic review of the program in terms of costs and benefits was planned, and FEDLINK adopted a formal five-year business plan. The network completed the year with ninety-six vendors, including expanded technical processing services and on-line services.

Three quarterly FLICC membership meetings focused on outcome measurement, a legislative update on the 105th Congress, and new Office of Management and Budget policy initiatives. Fees increased from \$800 to \$1,200 for direct pay accounts, and the supplemental fee increased to 0.6 percent on accounts exceeding \$100,000, an increase supported by the FEDLINK strategic review.

During fiscal 1997, the FLICC Publications and Education Office produced *FEDLINK Technical Notes* (twelve issues from October 1996 through September 1997); the *FLICC Quarterly Newsletter* (four issues, fall 1996–summer 1997); *The Public's Information: Striking a Balance between Access and Control* (a 48-page summary of the 1996 FLICC Forum); the *1998 FEDLINK Registration Booklet*; *FEDLINK Member Handbook* (a complete revision of the 175-page looseleaf handbook); thirteen *FLICC Bylaws, Vendor Services Directory, FEDLINK Information Alerts*, and the FEDLINK new member brochure.

Interpretive Programs Office. The Interpretive Programs Office counted among its accomplishments the installation of fifteen exhibitions, ten displays, and three new on-line exhibitions in 1997. (See also appendix F: Exhibitions.) Most notable was the *American Treasures of the Library of Congress* exhibition, which opened on May 1 and showcased 240 of the Library's most valued items.

The office also continued its vigorous materials loan and traveling exhibition programs and participated in educational programming. Eight exhibitions traveled to twenty-three venues in sixteen states. Staff supported forty outside institutions in their requests for loans of more than 249 items from the Library's collections.

The Interpretive Programs Office mounted numerous displays for special events. Among them were displays at a Senate luncheon, a display of inaugural

items, a display for African American History Month, and one for Vice President Al Gore's state dinner for Russian prime minister Viktor Chernomyrdin.

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

The digital talking book, the next-generation medium for library access by blind and physically handicapped individuals, made significant progress this year when the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH) began work toward a technical standard through the National Information Standards Organization (NISO). The NISO Talking-Book Standards Committee met twice at NLS/BPH to do preliminary work for the first draft of the standard.

The Volunteer Repair Project, a five-year NLS program in machine-repair training for volunteers begun in 1994, completed a series of regional training sessions. A joint effort of NLS/BPH, the Telephone Pioneers of America, the Elfuns, and other repair volunteers, the project received national recognition, and more than half of the fifty-seven cooperating libraries in the national network held recognition events.

Through a cooperative venture between the Recording Industry Association of America and NLS/BPH, regional libraries received high-speed duplicating machines seized by local law enforcement agencies in combating counterfeiting of music tapes.

A two-year validation process for the new National Literary Braille Competency Test began with the award of a contract to analyze literary braille tasks in a variety of organizational settings and determine the reliability of the four versions of the test. The competency test was developed under Library of Congress auspices at the request of more than half a dozen major U.S. and Canadian organizations with blind membership who were concerned that teachers of blind children and adults be required to be skilled users of braille themselves.

The NLS/BPH *Union Catalog* was made available on the NLS World Wide Web home page, which had more than 20,000 visits during the year. More than 500 additional records from the Jewish Braille Institute were added to the *Union Catalog*, and more than 20,000 records of weeded books from the collection of Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic, Inc., were purged. The catalog had a total of 235,244 records at year's end.

Outreach to Native Americans continued to be a priority area for NLS/BPH, as was adding more Native American literature to the collection. In March, twenty librarians representing several American Indian tribes visited NLS for an orientation as part of a tour arranged through the U.S. Department of Education. While at NLS/BPH, the librarians made several outreach requests to increase awareness of talking books among Native Americans.

Publishing Office. In fiscal 1997, the Publishing Office produced more than forty books, calendars, CD-ROMs, and other products describing and illustrating the Library's collections. (See also appendix I: Publications.) Copublishing efforts with trade publishers increased, as was evident in three significant trade books, two related to major exhibitions and one containing documentary photographs of Native American women. By year's end, four new copublishing agreements were signed with major trade and university press publishers, and twenty-two cooperative agreements were in effect with publishers such as Alfred A. Knopf, W.W. Norton, University Press of New England, Yale University Press, Pomegranate Artbooks, and Fulcrum Publishing. Several others were in various stages of development or negotiation.

The highlight of the Publishing Office's copublishing program was the April 1, 1997, release of *American Treasures in the Library of Congress: Memory/Reason/Imagination*. Published by Harry N. Abrams in association with the Library, this book was the companion volume to the *American Treasures* exhibition. It features an introduction by Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Garry Wills and illustrates seventy-six of the Library's American treasures. *American Treasures in the Library of Congress* was a Book-of-the-Month Club alternate selection for May 1997.

The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention was also published by the Library in association with Harry N. Abrams. It marked the opening of a major exhibition of the work at the Vitra Design Museum, Weil am Rhein, Germany, which will come to the Library of Congress in 1999. Available in both English- and German-language editions, it is slated for translation into Spanish and Italian as the exhibition travels through Europe.

Heart of the Circle: Photographs by Edward S. Curtis of Native American Women was the first book devoted exclusively to Curtis's images of Native American women. Published by Pomegranate Artbooks, *Heart of the Circle* includes

more than one hundred portraits from the collections of the Prints and Photographs Division.

In addition to copublished volumes, the Library's series of collection resource guides was continued. *Many Nations: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of Indian and Alaska Native Peoples of the United States*, the fourth in this series, presented the wealth of Indian-related material in the Library of Congress. A specialized feature of *Many Nations* involved the use of "Gateways," mini-essays providing historical context and directives to the Library's special collection divisions holding related materials.

Library of Congress Hispanic and Portuguese Collections: An Illustrated Guide was the latest in a series of collection guides supported by the Madison Council. *Hispanic and Portuguese Collections* surveyed the Library's holdings in the areas of literature and philosophy, the arts, history and geography, and other collections relating to the Hispanic and Portuguese worlds.

Another significant title released in fiscal 1997 was *Revelations from the Russian Archives: Documents in English Translation*, a compendium of translations of representative documents from several once-closed Soviet or Russian archives. Based on the exhibition mounted at the Library of Congress in June and July 1992, the book presents 343 documents, with commentary, on a broad range of subjects.

Retail Marketing Office. The Retail Marketing Office opened a second sales shop on May 1, 1997, in conjunction with the reopening of the Thomas Jefferson Building. Sales receipts from shops in the Madison and Jefferson Buildings totaled \$1,263,000, an increase of 28.7 percent as compared with the previous year, making fiscal 1997 the best sales year for this office since 1993.

The Jefferson Building's sales shop receipts totaled \$402,700 in just five months of operation, accounting for 32 percent of total sales. Other boosts to sales were a two-day employee sale, active Retail Marketing participation at both the Midwinter Meeting and Annual Conference of the American Library Association, and the office's active involvement in Library of Congress special events.

A new point-of-sale computer system was installed in both sales shops to provide a variety of features, such as inventory control, accounts payable and

receivable, purchase order entry, and automatic price look-up and bar code scanning, with the flexibility for expansion and modification of features as needed.

Visitor Services Office. Visitors with diverse backgrounds and a broad range of interests come to the Library of Congress each year. During fiscal 1997, the Visitor Services Office supported the reopening of the Thomas Jefferson Building with its new Visitors' Center on the ground floor featuring state-of-the art equipment and a visitors' theater with a new twelve-minute film about the Library.

The Visitor Services Office conducted 2,114 tours with 65,717 participants. These included 1,259 public tours for 47,787 visitors; 48 tours for 192 Library of Congress Associates, offered as a benefit of membership; and 416 tours for 523 congressional offices. Guests from ninety-nine countries were escorted through the Library, as were dignitaries referred by federal agencies, embassies, and various offices of the Library itself.

Forty-three members of Congress visited the Library for tours, an increase of 79 percent as compared with fiscal 1996. Congressional constituent tours increased by 55 percent.

Three information kiosks were placed in the Jefferson Building, each with four computers. Information desk volunteers, however, still received 142,938 inquiries. Total inquiries in both the Madison and Jefferson Buildings in fiscal 1997 totaled 184,473.

Visitor Services' volunteer efforts included the recruitment of 155 volunteers for the "Festival of Cultures" Jefferson Building reopening event on May 4, 1997, and 74 information desk volunteers to keep three information desks operating continuously six days a week, year-round. The volunteer program, now in its second year, provided 18,086 hours of service, equivalent to about nine full-time positions. Thirty-one new docents were trained to conduct tours in fiscal 1998.

COPYRIGHT SERVICES

During fiscal 1997, the Copyright Office expanded pilot testing of the electronic registration and recordation system, supplied Congress with information on current copyright legislative issues, and provided the courts with expertise on legal and regulatory matters. The office increased its participation in the international copyright arena, reduced the arrearage of registration claims, and improved security for its staff and for deposit materials.

The Copyright Office received 627,864 claims and registered 569,226 claims. In all, 13,890 documents were cataloged, covering 260,590 titles. The office continued its efforts to reduce the backlog of unprocessed claims. Using innovative team efforts and overtime, the Examining Division reduced its backlog from 114,500 to 75,500 during the last quarter of the fiscal year. The division achieved a 34 percent decrease in its arrearages during a three-month period.

Each year, the Copyright Office collects and distributes more than \$200 million in royalty fees from cable systems and satellite carriers that make secondary transmissions of broadcast signals under the terms of their respective compulsory licenses, 17 U.S.C. 111 and 119. The Copyright Office also collects royalty fees under a statutory license from manufacturers and distributors of digital audio recording technology (DART). The Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panels (CARP) system is administered by the Copyright Office with the Librarian of Congress making all final decisions.

During fiscal 1997, the Librarian announced the final determination of the 1990-92 cable royalties, which amounted to \$550 million, and the final determination of the contested amounts in the Musical Works Fund for the 1992-94 DART royalties. Both decisions have been appealed to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The office presented a series of four instructional seminars for members of Congress and their staffs entitled "Copyright Principles and the Legislative Agenda." The lectures covered the recent World Intellectual Property Organization treaties, basic principles of copyright law for policymakers, the history of adapting copyright law to technological change, and the future of copyright

in a networked world. The sessions, which qualified for Continuing Legal Education (CLE) credit, were enthusiastically received. Representative Ed Pease (R-Ind.) attended the sessions and congratulated the office for "the professionalism of the staff and the assistance they have given us." He noted that Register Marybeth Peters and her staff "led one of the most professionally conducted seminars on intellectual property that I have ever seen."

In response to security assessments by several independent consultants, the Copyright Office appointed a security officer; installed four surveillance cameras in the vicinity of the Copyright Card Catalog; and reviewed the risk assessment of compact disk and CD-ROM format material. The office issued a contract to study security in the Copyright Office mailroom; restricted public access to work areas; established protective storage areas for high-risk materials; and established a tracking system group to monitor missing items.

Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation, and Deposit System (CORDS)

Significant advances in research, development, testing, planning, and outreach were made on the Copyright Office Electronic, Registration, Recordation, and Deposit System, which permits electronic registration and deposit via the Internet.

Highlights of the year's initiatives included opening test sites at Stanford University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press/Journals Division, initiating CORDS Electronic Recordation planning with major copyright industries including publishers, motion picture companies, and sound recording producers, and creating a generic CORDS registration certificate after publishing a "Notice of Inquiry" in the *Federal Register*. Collaborating with expert consultants, system staff developed a framework and concepts for an "access management system" for the Copyright Office and Library of Congress secure digital repositories, completed a detailed long-range CORDS business plan analyzing costs and benefits, and continued operational and technical planning of "Mixed CORDS" for receipt of electronic claims with hard copy deposits. Technical developments included coding the Serial and Visual Arts input forms. Planning was initiated with several potential CORDS test partners for the submission of digital dissertations, electronic newsletters, digital images, and digital audio files.

CORDS outreach expanded with more than fifteen formal briefings and demonstrations of CORDS, both within the Library of Congress and externally. A CORDS technical survey was distributed to about one hundred serial and monograph publishers with Copyright Office deposit accounts, and a contract for development of two CORDS videos was awarded.

Cable and Satellite Compulsory Licensing

On August 1, the Copyright Office delivered a comprehensive report to Congress in response to a request from Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) for a review of the various copyright licensing regimes that cover the retransmission of cable and satellite broadcast signals.

The cable compulsory license, which has been part of the copyright law since 1978, permits cable systems to transmit over-the-air television and broadcast signals to subscribers upon payment of statutory fees based upon the number of distant signals the cable system imports. The satellite carrier license permits a satellite carrier to retransmit television broadcast signals to its subscribers for private home viewing.

Based upon information gleaned through public hearings and a *Federal Register* Notice of Inquiry, the report did not recommend elimination of the existing cable and satellite compulsory licenses. The Copyright Office traditionally opposes compulsory licenses that diminish an author's control; the report, however, recognized that the two licenses in the United States "have become an integral part of the means of bringing video services to the public, that business arrangements and investments have been made in reliance upon them, that some copyright owners . . . favor their continuation, and that, at this time, the parties advocating elimination have not presented a clear path toward eliminating the licenses."

The report recommended that Congress reform the complex cable rate structure to a flat per-subscriber, per-signal, per-month fee with the amount of the fee to be determined by a Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel. The report also recommended that the December 31, 1999, expiration date for the satellite carrier license be eliminated and that the license be modified to resolve confusion over the "underserved household" restriction. The office declined to adopt arguments to extend the compulsory licensing scheme to Internet operations.

Database Protection

On August 18, 1997, the Copyright Office delivered a report to Congress in response to a request from Senator Orrin Hatch that the office identify issues related to database protection and examine the advantages and disadvantages of creating *sui generis* (peculiar) intellectual property protection for those valuable works.

In preparing its report, the office held sixteen meetings with a broad spectrum of affected industries, scholars, science groups, educators, and library groups and had informal talks with other interested persons. The report also described the history and legal status of database protection, both domestic and international. It discussed issues raised by recent proposals to create a new federal intellectual property right in databases and outlined various options to address the concerns that were voiced. The report made no final recommendations but offered an informed starting point for Congress to evaluate the need for new legislation.

International Activities

Databases also commanded a considerable amount of the office's efforts on the international level. Their protection as copyrightable subject matter was guaranteed by two major international treaties: the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. In addition, the European Union and the United States submitted a new draft treaty for consideration at the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Diplomatic Conference held in Geneva last December. The draft treaty proved extremely controversial and had not been sufficiently discussed at the international level. Action on the proposed treaty was delayed, therefore, until after a special WIPO information meeting scheduled for September 1997. The Copyright Office delivered its report on database protection to each delegation. An analytic document summarizing issues that were discussed in the informal meeting will be distributed by WIPO at the end of fiscal 1998.

The Register of Copyrights and the Associate Register for Policy and International Affairs were members of the U.S. delegation to the diplomatic conference that formulated and adopted two new World Intellectual Property Organization treaties in Geneva in December 1996. Both of the treaties—the

WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT)—are designed to respond to digital technologies and to standardize international practice. On September 16, 1997, Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters testified at a House Subcommittee hearing in support of quick ratification of the treaties and enactment of domestic implementing legislation.

The WIPO Copyright Treaty will update the Berne Convention by acknowledging that Berne protects both computer programs and original databases. It will establish a rental right for certain categories of works and provide for a distribution right. It will also ensure that authors have the exclusive right to control communication of their works to the public in today's digital environment, including control of on-demand transmissions. It will allow individual countries to create exceptions and limitations, as long as these do not conflict with the normal exploitation of the work or unreasonably prejudice the author's interests.

The Performances and Phonograms Treaty will provide an international framework of protection for performers and producers of sound recordings to cover technological developments since the 1961 Rome Convention. It will recognize performers' and producers' rights to authorize the reproduction, distribution, rental, and on-demand transmission of works and accord performers protection against bootlegging. The treaty will not completely resolve the level of performers' and producers' rights with respect to the broadcasting and communication of their works in the digital age. Moreover, the treaty will not cover audiovisual performers. A protocol to the treaty to cover such performers was, however, under consideration at year's end. A Committee of Experts meeting was held in Geneva in September 1997 and another one was scheduled for June 1998.

The Copyright Office continued its successful international initiative to provide training for high-level government officials from developing and newly industrialized countries who are responsible for copyright policy and enforcement. By the end of fiscal 1997, training has been offered to more than two hundred officials from approximately ninety countries. In conjunction with WIPO, the office held a four-day program for governmental officials from fourteen Asian and Pacific countries.

Apart from her participation in the formal International Copyright Institute, the Register of Copyrights presented a paper and participated in the UNESCO-WIPO Worldwide Forum on the Protection of Folklore held in Phuket, Thailand, in April 1997. She spoke at two WIPO regional seminars for Latin American and Caribbean countries held in Bogota, Colombia, in April 1997 and served as the copyright expert in the WIPO regional seminar on intellectual property for Asian and Pacific countries held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August 1997. She presented a discussion of current issues for the Standing Committee on Civil Law of the Swedish Parliament, and the Copyright Office sponsored a visiting scholar from Nigeria for a six-week study program with representatives of U.S. copyright industries.

HUMAN RESOURCES SERVICES

During fiscal 1997, Human Resources Services (HRS) supported a Librarywide Facilitative Leadership training program. The office executed key provisions of the *Cook* class action settlement agreement—including back-pay awards, promotions, and reassignments—and negotiated a new, three-year collective bargaining agreement with AFSCME Local 2910. Human Resources Services implemented a new regulation governing the Americans with Disabilities Act, supported two reorganizations that resulted in creation of the Office of Security and the Library of Congress Internal University, and conducted four major reductions-in-force. The staff offered Library employees five retirement planning seminars, formed a Library Advisory Council on Women's Issues and a Task Force on Mentoring, and closed out eighty-four dispute resolution cases and sixty-eight discrimination complaints. Four workers' compensation claims were resolved, saving the Library \$125,000 annually. The office provided 2,401 hours of sign-language interpreting services for Library events.

Training and Development

In supporting the Deputy Librarian in a Librarywide Facilitative Leadership training program, the Training and Development Office presented to some 560 Library managers and supervisors a three-day training program designed to enhance management skills and abilities, particularly those that help managers and supervisors build more productive relationships and achieve more focused results. Key elements of the training included spearheading organizational improvement efforts; coaching and inspiring others to perform their best; creating a vision of success and enrolling others in its pursuit; and designing meetings, project plans, and change-strategies that elicit understanding and support from staff.

Based on a needs assessment completed in fiscal 1996, the office formulated a Leader-Manager Training Continuum Concept and a set of leadership principles applicable to all Library management levels. During 1997, staff worked closely with the Librarywide Training and Development Advisory Board to enhance training efforts and activities. The computer training classroom was expanded and upgraded and used to train Integrated Support Services staff.

The Affirmative Action and Special Programs Office directed the employment of thirty college students through the Student Academic Intern Program and thirty-six local high school students through the Work-Study Program. The office also trained fifty Library managers and supervisors in sexual harassment prevention and managed a series of educational and cultural programs that promoted appreciation for cultural diversity.

The Dispute Resolution Center presented six classes for 120 labor and management employees in how to mediate disputes. The center also developed and implemented a pilot phase of the supervisory training module on Equal Employment Opportunity, the Americans with Disabilities Act, sexual harassment, and dispute resolution, which was attended by nineteen Library supervisors. Specialists in Human Resources Services administered numerous programs to develop the professional capabilities of Library staff, initiating the selection process for the 1998 Affirmative Action Intern Program and filling twenty-one vacancies as part of Library Services' Career Enhancement Program.

The Training and Development Office provided support and assistance to the Soros Foundation Visiting Fellows Program, now in its fifth year. During 1997, twelve librarians and information specialists from Central and Eastern Europe spent three months in the United States working in individualized programs to observe how libraries in a democratic society serve their constituencies. The Library also welcomed four interns from the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities National Internship Program, a nonprofit national education association representing institutions of higher education serving Hispanic populations. Interns received ten-week work assignments in various Library offices.

The long-standing relationship between the Library and the Catholic University School of Library Science continued during fiscal 1997, with four graduate-level courses conducted at the Library, in which forty-one staff members were enrolled.

Labor Management Relations

During fiscal 1997, the Library and AFSCME Local 2910 reached a new collective bargaining agreement. Before implementing the new contract, Labor Management Relations Office staff provided a series of well-attended sessions

for supervisors of Local 2910 bargaining unit employees, outlining the provisions of the new agreement.

Agreements were reached concerning a number of Library of Congress regulations, including those implementing the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Family Friendly Leave Act, the Family Medical Leave Act, and a new regulation modifying a long-standing and controversial physical examination and fitness-for-duty procedure. Major reorganizations, such as that affecting the Acquisitions Directorate, were also successfully bargained.

Competitive Selection and Employment

During fiscal 1997, the Library enhanced the efficiency of its merit selection system by reducing the average time required to fill positions by 35 percent—from 168 to 110 workdays. More than 250 positions were posted, and 215 vacancies were filled. These included twenty-one positions filled internally as part of Library Services' Career Enhancement Program and thirty vacancies filled in less than seventy days' time in a pilot test using the Office of Personnel Management's Microcomputer Assisted Rating System (MARS).

As part of the overall MARS effort, the Office of Personnel Management completed job analysis for three of the Library's largest job series: 1410 Librarians; 1412 Library Technicians; and 1210 Copyright Specialists. At year's end, the job analysis packages and OPM recommendations for using MARS to rate applications in these series were being negotiated with the Library's three unions. Work was nearly completed on the 334 Computer Specialist job series scheduled to be delivered to the Library for bargaining by the end of calendar 1997.

During fiscal 1997, caseload tracking systems were developed for the dispute resolution and equal employment opportunity processes. At year's end, work had also begun on implementing a human resources system—the Library Employee Automated Data System (LEADS)—designed to significantly enhance service delivery.

APPENDIX A: CHRONOLOGY (for fiscal 1997)

1996

October Eleven Russian library managers begin a four-week study program at the Library of Congress, funded by a Margaret Thatcher Foundation grant.

October 1 Exhibition *Franklin D. Roosevelt: The Four Freedoms* opens. Features Norman Rockwell's posters "The Four Freedoms," inspired by President Roosevelt's 1942 speech.

October 1 Library begins using electronic X-ray devices on Madison Building's ground-floor loading dock to screen incoming parcels and mail.

October 2 Gift of \$100,000 establishes Edward S. and Joyce I. Miller American History Trust Fund.

October 2 Hispanic Heritage Month celebration begins.

October 3 John Lancaster, President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities, delivers keynote speech at the Library for National Disability Employment month.

October 8 Quick action by Library employees during rainstorm averts flooding and possible damage to collections at Landover, Maryland, annex.

October 10 Performing in the Terrace Theater of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the Muhal Richard Abrams Orchestra opens the Library's seventy-first concert season.

October 11 President Clinton signs into law the National Film Preservation Act of 1996 (H. R. 1734) to safeguard America's motion picture heritage.

October 11 Folk singer and songwriter Pete Seeger visits the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division.

October 17 An evening devoted to the late Ella Fitzgerald begins the Library's Jazz Film Series.

October 17 Exhibition *Jules Feiffer: Cartoons and Manuscripts* opens.

October 23 Twenty-nine interns graduate from 1994-96 Affirmative Action Intern Program and are placed in GS-7 or GS-9 positions with promotion potential to GS-11 or GS-12.

October 31 Kenneth Koch is awarded the 1996 Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt National Prize for Poetry.

October 31 Two collections debut on Library's World Wide Web site: "The American Variety Stage," including the Houdini Collection, and "Inside an American Factory: The Westinghouse Works," showing early motion picture footage of turn-of-the-century industrial life.

November 6 Gutenberg Bible and Giant Bible of Mainz return to the Great Hall, Jefferson Building, in refurbished display cases.

November 8 Exhibition *For the Heart of the Child: Picture Books from the Last Three Decades* opens.

November 10 Staff meet to begin planning for the Library's Bicentennial celebration.

November 13 New Inquiry Status and Information System (ISIS 96) begins tracking congressional requests, which number some 500,000 a year.

November 14 U.S. Court of Appeals for District of Columbia Circuit orders full implementation of \$8.5 million settlement of *Cook* class action racial discrimination suit against the Library.

November 14 Exhibition *Frank Lloyd Wright: Designs for an American Landscape, 1922-1932* opens.

November 16-19 John Hay copy of the Gettysburg Address in Lincoln's own hand is displayed in the Great Hall, Jefferson Building.

December 4 Dr. Billington announces addition of twenty-five films to National Film Registry.

December 4 Twenty-fifth annual Library of Congress Professional Association arts and crafts show opens.

December 9 State Libraries home page debuts on Library's Web site.

December 16 Walk-through metal detectors installed on trial basis at Second Street entrance, Adams Building, and Madison Building loading dock.

December 20 Library offers readers free Internet access on ten workstations in five reading rooms and Computer Catalog Center.

1997

January 7 Library welcomes Vice President Albert Gore, Jr., and members of Congress at events in Jefferson and Madison Buildings to greet the 105th Congress.

January 7 First phase of Legislative Information System delivered to the 105th Congress.

January 7 Revised THOMAS home page debuts.

January 12 On-line feature "Inaugurations in American Memory" debuts.

January 14 Exhibition *Pioneering Modern Dance in California: Images from the Lester Horton Dance Theater Collection* opens.

January 15 *Civilization* magazine purchased by Capital Publishing.

January 18-25 Library displays items from collections related to presidential inaugurations.

January 20 Library hosts Inauguration Day breakfast for members of Congress.

January 30 Combined Federal Campaign Victory Awards Ceremony celebrates \$336,626 raised (90 percent of year's goal).

February 5 Eric H. Holder, U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, presents keynote address for African American History Month.

February 7 Library's concert series goes on-line with new home page on the World Wide Web.

February 12 Librarian James H. Billington testifies before House Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee on Library's fiscal 1998 budget request of \$387.6 million, or a 7.1 percent increase (including authority to spend \$30.4 million in receipts).

February 15-17 Library offers tours and programs for American Library Association Midwinter Meeting.

February 16 By Popular Demand: "Portraits of the Presidents and First Ladies, 1789-Present" debuts on the Library's Web site.

February 25 First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton speaks at the Library at a President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities news conference.

March 6 Library hosts fourteenth annual Federal Library and Information Center Committee forum "Clear Signals? Telecommunications, Convergence, and Quality of Information."

March 13 Dr. Billington and Senate leaders welcome new members of Senate at dinner and reception held in Library's Jefferson Building.

March 14 Michael Haeupl, mayor of Vienna, Austria, and members of Vienna City Council visit the Library to reaffirm financial support for *Sigmund Freud: Conflict and Culture* exhibition.

March 17 On-line preview of exhibition *American Treasures of the Library of Congress* on the Library's Web site.

March 18 Advisory Council on Women's Issues is created.

March 20 Dr. Billington addresses Senate Rules and Administration panel, 105th Congress.

March 21 Tara Holland, Miss America 1997, and U.S. Secretary of Education Richard Riley launch "Building a Nation of Readers," national reading promotion campaign for 1997-2000.

March 21 Exhibition *Library: The Drama Within* opens.

March 21 Eliahu Ben-Elissar, U.S. ambassador from Israel, donates more than 100 videotapes about all aspects of Israeli life, including award-winning *Wonder of Israel*.

March 24 Library's Rio de Janeiro Office celebrates thirtieth anniversary. Congressional delegation, headed by Representative Thomas Biley, Jr. (R-Va.), and several Library officials attend U.S. consulate reception.

March 28 Robert Pinsky named ninth poet laureate consultant in poetry.

April 1 "Today in History" debuts on Library's Web site.

April 10 Winners of Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition announced.

April 14 Proximity ID cards replace old Library identification cards.

April 16 African and Middle Eastern Reading Room opens in the Jefferson Building.

April 23 Library selects fifty educators to participate in American Memory Fellows Program, promoting the use of technology in teaching American history and culture.

April 24 Library celebrates "Bring Your Children to Work" day.

April 25 The Library and the Smithsonian Institution celebrate the late Eila Fitzgerald's eightieth birthday with joint announcement of donation of Fitzgerald music archives and artifacts to both institutions.

April 30 President Clinton, with representatives of the legislative and judicial branches of government, mezzo soprano Marilyn Horne, and Madison Council members celebrate reopening of the Jefferson Building in its centennial year.

April 30 Library receives favorable audit of its fiscal 1996 consolidated financial statements from KPMG Peat Marwick.

May 1 Thomas Jefferson Building officially reopens to the public. *American Treasures of the Library of Congress* opens in its permanent exhibition space. Area Studies reading rooms and Visitors' Center open also.

May 1 Fanny McConnell Ellison, widow of Ralph Ellison, visits Jefferson Building Northwest Pavilion housing the Ellison collection.

May 1 Four awards from Krasnoff Gift Fund announced by Madison Council Vice-Chairman Edwin Cox at council's semiannual meeting.

May 2 Prime minister Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz of Poland visits Library.

May 4 "Festival of Cultures" public celebration marks the reopening of the Jefferson Building in its centennial year.

May 6 Reduction-in-force approved for Library's Cataloging Distribution Service.

May 8 Library celebrates fiftieth anniversary of Il Premio Strega, Italy's most prestigious literary prize.

May 12 *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* accessible on Library's Web site.

May 13 Asian Pacific American Heritage month begins with keynote speech by Representative Jay Kim (R-Calif.).

May 13 Congressional Internet Caucus hearing on "Making Access Easier" held in Digital Library Visitors' Center, cochaired by Senator Conrad Burns (R-Mont.), Representative Anna G. Eshoo (D-Calif.), and Representative Rick White (R-Wash.).

May 20 Secretary of Education Richard Riley hosts live teleconference "Reading Together: Families, Schools, Libraries, and Communities" held in newly restored Jefferson Building.

May 21 Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright addresses members of Congress about U.S. foreign policy at an event held at the Library of Congress.

May 22 Exhibition *Hong Kong: From Fishing Village to Financial Center* opens in the Madison Building Foyer.

May 23 Pope John Paul II receives Dr. Billington and the James Madison Council at the Vatican.

June 2 Exhibition *For European Recovery: The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Marshall Plan* opens.

- June 4** Exhibition *Let There Be Light: William Tyndale and the Making of the English Bible* opens.
- June 4** New Torch of Learning (a reproduction of the original) installation on Jefferson Building begins.
- June 5** Dr. Billington, Deputy Librarian Donald Scott, and other senior Library officials appear before Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations to request fiscal 1998 budget of \$387.6 million.
- June 6** His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Philip of Great Britain, and British Library officials visit *Let There Be Light* exhibition.
- June 9** Dr. Billington and Senator Pete Domenici (R-N.Mex.) announce a donation by LizardTech to make selected American panoramic maps from the Library's collections accessible on the Internet.
- June 9** Dr. Billington hosts initial meeting of the board of directors of the National Film Preservation Foundation.
- June 10** Exhibition *Celebrating the Portuguese Communities in America: A Cartographic Perspective*, sponsored by the Geography and Map Division in cooperation with Embassy of Portugal, opens.
- June 18** Symposium in honor of José Donoso is held by the Hispanic Division, whose chief, Georgette Dorn, joins author and playwright Carlos Cerda, photographer Luis Poirot, Marie Arana-Ward of the *Washington Post*, and Carla Cristi, cultural attaché of Embassy of Chile, as participants.
- June 19** Library announces Affirmative Action Intern Program for fiscal 1997 and 1998.
- June 20** Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb testifies before House Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Economic Development on proposed Capitol Visitors Center.
- June 24** House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations approves fiscal 1998 budget.
- June 24** Twenty-three staffers selected to participate in Library Services' Career Enhancement Program.
- June 28–July 1** American Library Association Annual Convention in San Francisco, California, includes Library participants.
- June 28** Five new collections debut on Library's Web site: "California as I Saw It: First Person Narratives of California's Early Years, 1849–1900"; "California Gold: Northern California Folk Music from the Thirties"; "The New Deal Stage: Selections from the Federal Theatre Project, 1935–1939"; "Panoramic Maps, 1847–1921"; and "Inventing Entertainment: Turn-of-the-Century Motion Pictures and Sound Recordings from the Thomas A. Edison Companies."
- June 30** Digital Library Visitors' Center offers daily public tours, including demonstrations of the Library's Web site, 1:00–1:45 p.m., Monday through Friday.
- July 7** Fathi Srour, speaker of the Egyptian Parliament, and Secretary General of Egypt Sami Mahran visit the Library.
- July 7** Request for Proposal for Integrated Library System is issued.

July 14 District of Columbia Fire Department officials begin twelve-day tour of three Library buildings.

July 16 Dr. Billington briefs Library managers on "The Library of Congress Strategic Plan, 1997-2004."

July 16 The Senate passes the fiscal 1998 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, including \$381,653,000 for the Library, with the authority to spend \$30,295,000 in receipts, a 5.5 percent increase over its fiscal 1997 budget.

July 17 The House Appropriations Committee passes the fiscal 1998 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, including \$372,585,000 for the Library, with the authority to spend \$30,295,000 in receipts, a 4.1 percent increase over the previous year's budget.

July 17 Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters testifies before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property on music licensing.

July 17 Madison Council member Mrs. Jefferson Patterson is honored at reception for Junior Fellows.

July 18 Americas Award for 1996 is cohosted by the Hispanic Division and the Center for the Book with the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs.

July 25 Dr. Billington presents a \$74,956 Library of Congress/Ameritech Foundation grant to the New York Public Library to digitize stereoscopic photographs of small town America from the Dennis Collection.

July 28 The House passes the fiscal 1998 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, providing the Library with \$372,585,000 in appropriated funds, including authority to spend \$30,295,000 in receipts, or a 3 percent increase over its fiscal 1997 budget.

July 30 The Library hosts the International Conference on Japanese Information in Science, Technology, and Commerce, its first U.S. site in its ten-year history.

August 1 Thomas Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence is returned to its storage vault following three months on display in *American Treasures* exhibit.

August 1 Copyright Office delivers report to Congress on cable and satellite compulsory license.

August 6 Library of Congress Professional Guild, AFSCME Local 2910, and Library management sign fourth collective bargaining agreement.

August 7 Virginia Declaration of Rights, of May 1776, displayed in the *American Treasures* exhibition.

August 8 Library honors four Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities interns completing the National Internship Program.

August 18 Copyright Office delivers "Report on Legal Protection for Databases" to Congress at the request of Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

August 28 Eleven Federal Research Division employees receive reduction-in-force notices, effective September 30.

September 8 Three historical collections debut on Library's Web site: "Taking the Long View: Panoramic Photographs, ca. 1851-1991"; By Popular Demand: "Votes for Women—Suffrage Pictures (1850-1920)"; "Words and Deeds in American History: Selected Documents Celebrating the Manuscript Division's First 100 Years."

September 11 Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters testifies before the House Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property on the No Electronic Theft Act of 1997.

September 12 First meeting of nine-member National Digital Library Advisory Committee of historians, educators, and librarians.

September 15 Hispanic Heritage Month begins with music, dance, and readings by novelist Isabel Allende.

September 17 The Congress pays tribute to Dr. James Billington with remarks in the *Congressional Record* on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his appointment as Librarian of Congress.

September 22 Sonia Manzano ("Maria" on *Sesame Street*) delivers keynote speech and visits Little Scholars Child Development Center in celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month.

September 23 Federal Express donates \$1 million to the National Digital Library program.

September 24 The House and Senate approve a conference report to the Fiscal 1998 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill (H.R. 2209), which provides appropriations to the Library of \$376,719,000, including authority to spend \$30,295,000 in receipts from the Copyright Office and Cataloging Distribution Service and representing a \$14.8 million or a 4.1 percent increase over its fiscal 1997 budget.

September 29 The Architect of the Capitol's acoustical tests in the newly renovated Coolidge Auditorium include four hundred Library staff volunteers as an audience.

September 30 The Fiscal 1998 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill is sent to the White House for the president's signature.

APPENDIX B: THE LIBRARIAN'S TESTIMONY

**Statement of
James H. Billington
The Librarian of Congress
before the
Committee on Rules and Administration
United States Senate
March 20, 1997**

Chairman Warner, Senator Ford, Members of the Committee:

I am delighted at the opportunity to appear before the Committee on Rules and Administration. This Committee last held an oversight hearing on the Library in 1994 and many of the topics which we discussed then will be updated in the testimony we present today for your consideration. In 1990, the Library embarked on its American Memory pilot—a ground-breaking effort that we were testing in forty-four sites around the country. Today, the American Memory collections are the cornerstone of the Library's highly praised home page on the World Wide Web—receiving over one million "hits" a day and the subject of considerable recent praise by *Time Magazine*, the *New York Times*, *Parade Magazine*, and *PC World*—in articles which I would respectfully ask be made part of the record.

Technology is no substitute for the Library's expert staff, but it has helped the Library steadily increase access to its collections and service to Congress and the nation despite having far fewer employees than we had ten years ago. The Library has experienced a 10 percent decline in staff positions just since 1992. These reductions have severely stretched the Library and created a need to address key infrastructure problems. I will discuss these in the course of providing this Committee with an overview of the Library's fiscal 1998 budget request, on which we have already testified in the House.

For new members of the Committee, however, I would like to begin with a brief two-part overview of this amazing institution: first, a review of how Congress has shaped the Library's history (in this year when we are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Thomas Jefferson Building); and second, a brief strategic outline of what the Library is now doing and hopes to do in the years ahead (as we prepare for the Library's Bicentenary in the year 2000).

Early History

The Library of Congress is a living monument to the remarkable wisdom of the Founding Fathers, who saw access to an ever-expanding body of knowledge as essential to a dynamic democracy. The Library's three buildings are named for Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and James Madison. With the support of those very presidents, the Congress established the Library in 1800 as soon as it moved to the new capital city of Washington and established the Joint Committee on the Library as the first Joint Committee of the Congress in 1802.

Jefferson, in particular, took a keen interest in the new institution. After the British burned the Capitol and the Library during the War of 1812, Congress accepted Jefferson's offer to "recommence" the Library and purchased his multilingual 6,487-volume collection (then the finest in America) at a price of \$23,940. It contained volumes on everything from architecture to geography and the sciences. Anticipating the argument that his collection might seem too wide-ranging for Congress, Jefferson said that there was "no subject to which a Member of Congress might not have occasion to refer."

Jefferson's ideals of a "universal" collection¹ and of sharing knowledge as widely as possible still guide the Library. With Congressional blessing, it has grown to serve the Congress and the nation—largely as a result of four milestone laws: (1) the copyright law of 1870, which stipulated that two copies of every book, pamphlet, map, print, photograph, and piece of music registered for copyright in the United States be deposited in the Library; (2) the 1886 authorization of the first separate Library building, which provided openly accessible reading rooms and exhibition space for the general public; (3) the 1902 law which authorized the Library to sell its cataloging records inexpensively to the nation's libraries and thus massively subsidized the entire American library system; and (4) the law in 1931 that established the program in the Library to create and supply free library materials to blind and physically handicapped readers throughout the country. Congress thus established the basis for the continued growth of the collections and for the extension of the Library's services to citizens everywhere.

In 1914, Congress created the Legislative Reference Service (LRS) as a separate entity to provide specialized services to "Congress and committees and members thereof." In 1946, the Congress granted LRS permanent status within the Library and directed it to employ specialists to cover broad subject areas. Congress renamed the LRS the Congressional Research Service (CRS) in 1970 and enhanced its analytical capabilities by adding additional staff and emphasizing research support to the committees of Congress. I will leave a more detailed description of CRS's operations and programs to CRS Director Dan Mulhollan.

More recently, congressional statutes have created within the Library the American Folklife Center (1976), the American Television and Radio Archives (1976), the National Center for the Book (1977), the position of Poet Laureate (1985), the National Film Preservation Board (1988), and the National Film Preservation Foundation (1996)—further extending the Library of Congress's national role.

The Nature and Development of the Library of Congress

The essential nature and strategic horizons of the Library of Congress can be briefly discussed in terms of five basic questions: What? For whom? How? When? Why?

What essentially is the Library of Congress?

- A. The world's greatest and most varied collection of knowledge and most knowledgeable curators located here in Washington, and
- B. The hub of a growing electronic network of information that is rapidly becoming accessible almost everywhere.

As our oldest federal cultural institution, the Library is a unique expression of two distinctive American beliefs: (1) the ideal that America adds without subtracting. Just as America has brought in new people and new ideas without discarding the old ones, we do not throw out old books when we bring in new digital versions (or the old card catalog when we brought in our new on-line version); and (2) the ideal that America is a self-correcting as well as self-governing society. Access to knowledge is required for a democracy to remain dynamic on a continental scale. This Library is "of Congress," a part of the branch of government that passes the laws and conducts the oversight to keep the American system self-correcting. Those in the Congressional Research Service, the Law Library of Congress, and elsewhere in the Library focus on making the collections useful to the Congress.

¹ Meaning not an attempt to collect absolutely everything but an attempt to collect the important and substantive works on all subjects in all languages (except in agriculture and medicine, which have their own national libraries).

Whom does the Library serve? Essentially, three clients: the Congress (indeed, all three branches of the federal government), the scholarly and research community, and the nation more broadly.

How do we serve these clients? We serve Congress with both the artifactual collections and the electronic information networks. We provide most of our service to the scholarly world here in Washington and provide most of our service to the nation remotely through electronic means. The National Digital Library is our pioneering attempt to deliver the primary documents of American history and culture to schools, libraries, and homes throughout the nation. Directly enhancing the beleaguered but all-important educational enterprise of America is a new form of national service for the Library of Congress. We already provide 23 million free items to the blind and physically handicapped every year and a little-known subsidy of some \$268 million worth of annual cataloging services to the nation's entire library system.

The crucial questions in formulating our strategic priorities and timetable for implementing them are when and why.

Our first priority now is to continue enhancing the delivery of books, research services, and electronic enhancements to the Congress of the United States, which funds the Library and is our highest priority client. The Congress is the only client of the Library which receives an organized flow of scholarly research based on the collections, primarily through the Congressional Research Service but also from the Law Library of Congress and, when required, from other curatorial divisions as well.

Serving the nation is our second priority, newly emphasized in our National Digital Library program, which directly addresses pressing educational problems and provides service to a national constituency, to the people everywhere who elect the Congress.

With the full opening of the Jefferson Building's improved facilities for scholarship, the Library will attach, in the next year or so, particular importance to promoting greater use of the Library by America's scholarly and research community. Special privately funded fellowships for young scholars, special emphases on certain areas of the world, and audiovisual materials as major research tools—all of this will receive growing attention. The Library of Congress has a unique possibility to provide a haven for the kind of integrative scholarship that the country needs at a time when scholars are in many respects becoming more divided, more narrowly specialized, and less involved in big issues that enliven public dialogue and promote private creativity.

By locating the Copyright Office in the Library of Congress, Congress made the Library the custodian of the mint record of creativity envisaged in Article I, Section 9, of the Constitution and realized through copyright deposit in the Library during the past century and a quarter. The Library is equally rich in its audiovisual and foreign-language collections. It is the ideal place to put things together rather than just to pull them apart as specialized analysts and advocacy-oriented think-tanks are often inclined to do. The full reopening of the Jefferson Building in 1997 and the Bicentenary of the Library of Congress in the year 2000 provide a unique opportunity to reinforce and enhance the quality, intelligibility, and accessibility of the American creative heritage.

In the somewhat more distant—but, I hope, not too distant—future, the Library should be able to provide American entrepreneurs and producers with unique information resources that will enhance America's international economic competitiveness. This is a major potential use of those technical publications and foreign-language collections in the Library that can properly be described as the nation's strategic information reserve. Making this material available to the productive private sector will involve forms of private-public collaboration that have yet to be envisaged, but should be devised toward the end of our current strategic planning period that runs through 2004.

The Library of Congress Today

The core of the Library remains its incomparable collections—and the specialists who interpret and share them. The Library's 111 million items cover more than 530 miles of shelf space and include research materials in more than 450 languages and almost all media through which knowledge and creativity are preserved and communicated.

The Library has more than 26 million volumes, including 5,700 volumes printed before the year 1500; 13 million prints, photographs, and posters; 4 million maps, old and new; 700,000 reels of film, including the earliest movies and television shows; 4 million pieces of music; 48 million pages of personal papers and manuscripts, including those of presidents from Washington through Coolidge; and hundreds of thousands of scientific and government documents.

The American Folklife Center warrants a special mention since it was created by Congress in 1976 as part of the Library and incorporated the Archive of Folk Culture dating from the 1920s. The folklife collection includes more than one million photographs, manuscripts, audio recordings, and moving images. It is the oldest and largest such repository in the world. The Library has been working closely with the Board of the Folklife Center to increase acquisitions and private funding and to pursue permanent authorization for the Center in order to ensure that its invaluable collections continue to be preserved, made accessible, and used in conjunction with other related collections at the Library of Congress.

New treasures are added each year. Recent acquisitions, to name a few, include the collection of Marion S. Carson, probably the nation's most extensive collection of Americana still in private hands (including the earliest photographs ever taken of a human face and of an urban scene, as well as more than 10,000 manuscripts, rare books, broadsides, photographs, drawings, prints, and other original documents); the personal papers and several hundred original drawings of cartoonist, playwright, and screenwriter Jules Feiffer; the collection of jazz great Ella Fitzgerald, comprising some 10,000 music scores; and important rare books such as Antonio de Medina's *Viaggio di terra Santa* (1590), an extremely rare and richly illustrated Italian translation of a Spanish account of pilgrimage to the eastern Mediterranean.

Every day the Library's staff takes in 7,000 new items for its collections, organizes them, catalogs them, and finds ways to share them with the Congress and the nation—increasingly through online access across America, but also through in-person access in the Library's reading rooms as well as exhibitions and other cultural programs that feature the Library's collections and reach across the country via the Internet.

Library of Congress programs and activities are funded by four salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriations, which support congressional services, national library services, copyright administration, and library services to blind and physically handicapped people. A separate appropriation funds furniture and furnishings. For fiscal 1998, the Library is requesting \$387.6 million (including \$30.4 million in authority to use receipts) for fiscal year 1998 to support its mission and strategic priorities. This is an increase of 7.1 percent over fiscal 1997; it includes \$14.7 million to fund mandatory pay raises and unavoidable price-level increases and \$11 million to meet critical, growing workload increases (net of program decreases).

During nearly 200 years, the Congress and the Library have, at critical times, taken necessary steps to integrate into Library operations the technology that will keep the Library's collection useful and relevant to the Congress and to the nation. The Library currently faces the fundamental challenge of effecting a full transition to the new electronic services and more efficient operations required for the Information Age while, at the same time, continuing its basic established services. To ensure the Library's future utility to the Congress and the nation, we are requesting this year new funds for: (1) a modern electronic Integrated Library System (ILS) that will provide inventory control, make vastly more efficient core library functions

(acquisitions, cataloging, collections security, and circulation), and ultimately save money; (2) continued implementation of our highest priority security initiatives, including additional police to cover newly renovated space and additional staff for an expanded reader registration program; (3) a temporary increase in additional full-time equivalents (FTE) and funds to support our staff succession plan to help ensure continuity of high-quality congressional and national services; (4) a temporary increase of \$0.5 million for the Copyright Office to maintain registration processing at an acceptable level; and (5) \$2.5 million for the purchase of an additional 10,000 talking book machines to ensure the continued availability of essential equipment and uninterrupted service without long waiting periods for blind and physically handicapped people.

In this time of budget austerity, the Congress has been very supportive of the Library of Congress, continuing to increase its budget in the past several years. However, the actual number of appropriated full-time equivalent positions has declined by 435 or 10 percent since fiscal 1992. The Library's budget has simply not increased enough to support the same number of FTE's that were funded in fiscal 1992. The Library has so far managed to accomplish its mission with fewer staff by: (1) identifying functions and activities that may have been desirable in the past but do not support high enough priorities to justify their costs in today's budget environment (for example, the Library has eliminated less popular reading room hours on Sundays and Tuesday and Friday evenings for the Main Reading Room, Law Library, and five other reading rooms); and (2) implementing changes in its business processes that improve the efficiency of operations (for example, the Library re-engineered the Federal Transfer Program, dramatically reducing the receipt and processing of millions of surplus materials from federal agencies, thereby eliminating substantial handling costs).

Since the Library's services are extremely labor intensive (some 70 percent of our budget is for payroll costs), future economies and productivity gains must come primarily from re-engineering our major operations and from investing further in automation. The Library's fiscal 1998 budget requests an increase of \$6.1 million for automation projects needed to improve internal operations and make the collections more accessible. The investment in better automation now will greatly improve service and save money in the long-term. The investment the Congress made during the late 1980s and early 1990s in the Library's automation program made possible both the rapid implementation of THOMAS in 1994 and the first release of a retrieval component of the Legislative Information System in January 1997. Investments made today may take several years to bear fruit but will produce major productivity and quality improvements in our basic library and copyright operations.

If we are to stay at the cutting edge for the Congress and the nation, we must invest today in three automation projects—the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), the Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation, and Deposit System (CORDS), and the Integrated Library System (ILS). These major re-engineering and automation projects must be completed if the Library is to be as relevant to the emerging needs of the Congress and the nation as it has been to those of the recent past.

Services to the Nation

Major Library services to the nation (Attachment A) include annually responding to some 500,000 congressional requests, registering more than 560,000 copyright claims, cataloging some 300,000 books and serials, and circulating more than 23 million audio and braille books and magazines to blind and physically handicapped individuals all across America. The Library also now processes some one million electronic transactions every day (which provide access to the Library's on-line information files that contain more than 40 million bibliographical records).

The Library has become a world leader in providing high quality content for the expanding Internet and for the Congress. This Committee's early interest in and support of American Memory has made it possible for the Library to help bring the Legislative Branch into the Information Age. We believe that much more can be accomplished by investing further in the transforming technology required to exploit this unique national resource.

GLIN

Toward this end, the Library's fiscal 1998 budget asks for important investments in technology and staff resources. In 1994, we described to the Committee a nascent effort to organize and make available an international database through our Law Library. Three years later, the Law Library is rapidly expanding such a multinational electronic database. It is now called the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN)—to ensure that the Congress has rapid and reliable information on foreign, international, and comparative law. Such information is critical to many members of this Committee in their work on international relations, trade, the environment, and other subjects key to America's economic and political health.

GLIN made its debut on the Library's home page in July 1996. Member nations are contributing abstracts and full text of laws at the rate of 15 entries a day and growing.

Eleven members are participating via the Internet, and the Library projects that GLIN membership will soon increase to fifteen or twenty nations. The fiscal year 1998 budget requests \$223,362 and three additional FTE's to support the expansion of GLIN. The Library has been funding GLIN so far by reallocating existing resources; NASA has provided satellite communications support; and international agencies (e.g., the World Bank) have provided support to participating nations. We project that GLIN will attract at least fifty members by 2002 and will create an easy-to-use database, allowing faster service to the Congress. It should eventually produce savings in the Library's budget as other nations begin sharing the costs to acquire, catalog, and make accessible international laws.

CORDS

In 1994, I also discussed the need for copyright registration and deposit functions to be modernized for a digital environment. Again, with critical support from the Congress, the Copyright Office has developed CORDS, the Copyright Office's pioneering Electronic Registration, Recodation, and Deposit System (CORDS). We have reached a critical point in the development and implementation of CORDS. The Copyright Office has proved during its pilot of 1996 that electronic registration and deposit works. Now the CORDS system is being perfected through a number of critical test phases with external participants. CORDS will both (1) help the Copyright Office streamline its complex internal registration, recodation, and deposit processes; and (2) provide the Library with copies of new copyrighted works in digital form for its collections. Re-engineering the Copyright Office's registration processes and integrating them with the Library's acquisition and cataloging processes are essential to the long-term cost-effectiveness of operations. Electronic publishing is growing exponentially, and the Library must be a leader in testing and demonstrating the means to acquire, authenticate, store securely, and provide authorized access to this vast body of new copyrighted works in electronic form. CORDS is a crucial component. The Copyright Office continues to be a critical element in the Library—the means through which the Library has been able to build a collection which is a mint record of the nation's creativity. The office is an important source of objective advice to the Congress on intellectual property matters—issues that are essential to both the U. S. economy and the American educational and research communities. This Committee should be aware of the importance of maintaining the Copyright Office in the Library within the Legislative Branch—and not, as was suggested by some last year, making it an adjunct to an Executive Branch department or agency.

Integrated Library System (ILS)

The Integrated Library System is the Library's only proposed new technology initiative in 1998. It is essential to further gains in security and productivity. The Library requests a \$5.6 million increase in order to purchase and install such a system. This initiative matches our previously identified need to provide inventory control over our collections through the conversion of two very large manual files—our shelflist of over 12 million cards and our serial record file with cards for almost 900,000 serial titles. These files constitute the only comprehensive record of what books and serial copies have been added to the Library's collections over the course of nearly two hundred years. Information about these materials needs to be available to all staff and to public users from any location, not just to the relatively few staff with access to the card files.

An integrated library system is needed to ensure the security of the Library's collections. Currently, there is no Librarywide system for recording what we have and where it is. The security of the Library's collections—a matter of critical concern to this Committee—depends to a very large degree on our procuring this automated system that will allow us to document and track collection materials beginning at the point when they first enter the Library.

Installing this new system starting in 1998 makes sense for other reasons. The time has come when we must begin the systematic and overall replacement of our several separate, outmoded computer systems. These systems have served us well for over twenty-five years, and we are fortunate that there have been no major breakdowns or failures. But these legacy systems are simply not adequate to support us as we move into the twenty-first century. In order to begin re-engineering our business processes—as Booz-Allen recommended in its report to the GAO—the Library needs a single system that integrates all major functional areas, such as cataloging, acquisitions, and circulation. Better automation support will enable Library staff to be more productive, permitting the Library to deliver existing products and services with a smaller workforce. For example, by streamlining cataloging, by eliminating inefficient and error-prone rekeying in several areas, by reducing duplicate acquisitions, and by minimizing the handling of materials, we expect to be able to reallocate substantial resources to other work that are critical for our mission, such as collection security. We estimate that we will be able to reallocate approximately \$6 million a year to high-priority mission work once the new system is fully in place in six years. Overall, systems replacement will give us greatly improved service by providing a simple yet powerful public catalog, up-to-date information about the status and availability of materials in our collections, and easily traversed connections to a wide variety of research tools, including the rich resources of the National Digital Library.

Mandatory Pay Increases and Succession Planning

Unlike most of the Legislative Branch, the Library of Congress's salary and wage scales are subject to annual pay and locality increases as prescribed by the president. Our fiscal 1998 budget requests funding for these mandatory wage and related price-level increases totaling \$14.7 million. The Congress has been very generous to its Library in a difficult budget environment. But if the Congress were to ask the Library once again to absorb what are, in fact, unfunded mandates, the Library would face a further reduction of 178 FTE's in addition to the 10 percent decline we have suffered in appropriated full-time equivalent positions since fiscal 1992.

The Booz-Allen management review for GAO also focused the Library's attention on the large number of employees who will be eligible for retirement—50 percent by 2004. My colleague Dan Mulhollan will present the impact of the retirement wave on CRS and on its direct service to the Congress. But other parts of the Library face equally critical losses—particularly in Library Services. We are, therefore, requesting twelve positions in fiscal 1998 in order to provide critical succession planning.

Strategic Planning Update

The Library's fiscal 1998 budget flows directly from its stated priorities based on its mission (Attachment B). We are obviously pleased that the Joint Committee on the Library reaffirmed the Library mission during its hearings in the 104th Congress. Our priorities are:

- to provide support to the Congress
- to preserve, secure, and sustain a universal collection
- to make the Library's collections maximally accessible
- to enhance the educational value of the collections

In 1996, the GAO commissioned two studies of the Library: a management review conducted by Booz-Allen and a financial audit conducted by Price-Waterhouse. During fiscal 1996, the Library developed a Management Improvement Plan (MIP) in order to focus its planning, programs, and budgeting on implementing our priorities. MIP-96 addressed the recommendations made by Booz-Allen and Price-Waterhouse and was submitted to the Joint Committee last year. The Library has updated these plans, and MIP-97 summarizes and tracks the Library's progress in addressing its management objectives in nine areas: plans and programs; security; management-employee communications; training and development; accountability; the efficiency and responsiveness of support services; management processes; financial management; and broad understanding and appreciation of the Library and its mission.

I would ask that MIP-97 be included as part of the record.

The following are some key milestones in our management of change during the past year:

- In August 1996, I appointed General Don Scott as the Deputy Librarian and Chief Operating Officer for the Library, responsible for all of the day-to-day operations of the institution. A summary of General Scott's distinguished career of public service is enclosed with this testimony, and I look forward to the opportunity to introduce him to the members of the Committee;
- The Library has updated its strategic plan through 2004; the Library is interviewing candidates to head the Library's first-ever Planning, Management, and Evaluation Directorate (PMED);
- In February 1997, General Scott appointed Kenneth E. Lopez as Director of Security to report directly to him and to be responsible for the security of the Library's facilities, collections, and people. General Scott has overseen the development of a Security Management Plan that Mr. Lopez will be implementing;
- The Library's Inspector General awarded a contract for the fiscal 1996 external audit to KPMG Peat Marwick which is expected to complete the audit report later this month. The Library has continued to meet the milestones in its Financial Management Plan, as outlined in MIP-97. The results of the audit will be forwarded to the Committee upon its completion;
- In December 1996, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia approved the final settlement of the Cook class action lawsuit, which dates back to 1982. The Library has already put in place many of the agreement's provisions, including changing the personnel selection process to ensure that it is fair and equitable; training all managers and supervisors in diversity awareness; promoting thirty-nine class members and reassigning three others. We are near the end of the process, working with the Departments of Justice and the Treasury to effect cash payments totaling \$8.5 million to class members. Above and beyond the implementation of this settlement, the Library is committed to ensuring equal opportunity and fairness in all of its activities.

Library Revolving Funds

The fiscal 1995 Price-Waterhouse audit once again stated, as GAO had earlier on several occasions, the Library's need for revolving fund authorization to operate fee-service activities. Our most urgent and pressing need is for congressional authorization to continue operating the Library's Overseas Cooperative Acquisitions Program on the same financial basis as has been done so economically for thirty years on behalf of the nation's leading research libraries and universities.

GAO sent a letter to the Library in late January which stated that the Library could not continue to retain and use all of the funds collected for operating costs without clear legislative authority. The Library has forwarded a formal request to the Committee to address this critical issue so that the program will not have to shut down at the end of fiscal 1997. We have asked the Appropriations Committee for reprogramming authority up to \$300,000 to help meet the current shortfall in the program's operations. The Library urgently requests that this Committee, as it has in the past, will consider and pass appropriate legislation.

Program Update Security

A fiscal 1998 increase of \$1.3 million is requested to improve security. Many needed security improvements have already been funded by changing the priority for existing resources and by reprogramming resources, such as the recently approved reprogramming of fiscal 1997 funds that has enabled us to hire our new director of security.

A key component of the collections security program is the reader registration program. Under this program, each researcher using the reading rooms is required to provide positive identification. Once such identification (photo ID with address) is presented, the Library issues a Reader Identification Card to the individual with the person's photo and signature, as well as a machine-readable card number. Thus, patron information is available for management—including the Library's Office of the Inspector General, if necessary. The funding requested will permit the operation of two reader registration stations, one in the Thomas Jefferson Building and one in the James Madison Building, the buildings in which most of the Library's reading rooms are located. The Library anticipates issuing 100,000 Reader Identification Cards annually.

The fiscal 1998 budget proposes some \$400,000 and eighteen FTE's for additional police officers. Seven additional police FTE's are needed to staff posts in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building when it reopens after renovation in 1997. Funding for three FTE's (and authorization for a total of eleven additional police FTE's) are also necessary to reduce the present police overtime rate. In fiscal year 1996, the Library contracted with Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC) to conduct a comprehensive survey of collections security and police operations. CSC's report indicated that Library police are currently understaffed and must work excessive overtime which reduces their effectiveness. The Library's goal is to reduce police overtime, now computed at approximately 26,000 hours a year (roughly 25 percent of total scheduled hours), to approximately 10,000 hours (roughly 10 percent of total scheduled hours). The Library believes a 10 percent overtime rate will not compromise the effectiveness and quality of performance. Our security requirements have increased since the Oklahoma City bombing incident in 1995, but we have not been able to increase our police staffing sufficiently to handle these new requirements without excessive overtime.

Preservation

On the preservation front, the decay of materials printed and written on acidic paper continues to be a serious problem. Paper-based books and records are, in effect, being consumed by "slow fires" no less deadly than the fast fires that destroyed the Capitol and the Library of Congress in

the War of 1812. Though printing on more permanent alkaline paper is a recent encouraging development, millions of books published during the past 150 years on acidic paper bear the seeds of their own destruction.

Since the 1970s, the Congress has supported the Library's national leadership in a scientific odyssey to solve the problem of deteriorating acidic paper. The objective has been to develop or obtain the use of mass deacidification processes to neutralize the acid in books and other paper-based materials before they become so brittle that the only way of saving the contents is by much more costly reformatting, such as microfilming.

Congress approved our plan two years ago to expend no-year funds previously appropriated for mass deacidification development in order to work with a private firm to improve the Bookkeeper process and then to begin deacidifying books on a limited scale. For the first time since we began our search for a mass deacidification process twenty years ago, the Library moved beyond research and testing during the past year and began deacidifying books from the Library's collections, committing ourselves to deacidifying 72,000 books using the Bookkeeper process. We successfully treated 25,000 books in fiscal 1996 from the general collections, the Law Library, and the Asian Division and expect to treat an additional 47,000 books in fiscal 1997.

There is more good news on the preservation front. As a result of installing a state-of-the-art audio preservation system to digitize audio materials, the Library took a giant step in 1996 toward preserving and increasing access to these hitherto little-used materials in the Library's collections. This system's impressive features will allow the Library to preserve and restore at least 80 percent of its audio collections, including more than 98 percent of the audio cylinders, at an unprecedented level of quality, and to undertake research essential for the preservation of digital audio data.

Arrearage Reduction

Arrearage reduction efforts remain a major Library enterprise. Despite steady reductions in staff, we continued during fiscal 1996 to reduce the backlog of unprocessed materials—by 1.5 million items—while remaining current with new receipts. As of December 31, 1996, we have achieved a cumulative 48 percent decrease in our backlog since the arrearage reduction project began. We are well ahead of our target goals for reducing the books and serials arrearage. We will continue to streamline cataloging and processing, but arrearage reduction work is unavoidably labor intensive. We have reached the point where any further reductions in staff (which would result from not funding mandatory pay increases) would seriously slow—and could reverse—our continued success in this major effort.

Library Buildings and Grounds

The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) is responsible for the structural and mechanical care of the Library's building and grounds, which are critical components of the Library's infrastructure. Each year, the Library suggests priority capital improvement requirements to the AOC, and the AOC is responsible for submitting the budget request. The Library Buildings and Grounds budget request for fiscal 1998 totals \$15,755,000—a \$6 million increase from fiscal 1997—primarily for capital improvements required to support Library programs.

Our prime concern has been off-site storage of Library materials at Fort Meade, Maryland. The Library has been working closely with the AOC on the building design for Storage Module 1, the first of several storage modules to be constructed at Fort Meade. The final designs and logistics plans will be reviewed within the next few months. Construction is expected to begin by September 1997. The AOC plans to have the facility completed in time for the Library to begin occupancy by January 1999. Additional modules for collections, materials screening/holding,

furniture and equipment storage, and copyright deposits are to be constructed over the next ten years. We envisage a continuous building program at Fort Meade to ensure that the Library's growing collections remain secure and accessible. Additional funding will be needed in the future to support this building program as we vacate existing leased storage space in Landover, Maryland.

Although the Library's plans for Fort Meade originally included building a nitrate film processing and storage facility, the Department of the Army has indicated that such a facility cannot be constructed there. As a result, the Library has been exploring other alternatives, including private sector donations, to fund a National Audio-Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Virginia. The Library is also interested in plans for a Capitol Visitors Center which, if constructed, would provide an auditorium for the Library's use in order to increase access to its audiovisual collections for the millions of visitors who come to the Capitol each year. A connecting tunnel would enable visitors to proceed directly to the Jefferson Building's public tour programs and reading rooms. The Library noted with interest the testimony of both the Architect of the Capitol and the Secretary of the Senate in support of this concept. We look forward to working with all parties on this matter.

Making the Library's Collections Maximally Accessible

The Congress has extended the services of the Library of Congress to the American people by providing public access to its rich resources through its twenty public reading rooms, through interlibrary loan, through a variety of special programs, and, most recently, through electronic access.

The Congress approved and funded the National Digital Library program as part of the fiscal 1996 budget. This is a public-private partnership to digitize the most important and interesting historical Americana materials from the Library for viewing by American citizens in schools, libraries, and homes everywhere. The overall plan is to digitize five million items by the year 2000—the Library's Bicentenary. We are increasingly working in collaboration with other great American repositories that contain unique materials, and we are on schedule with our public-private partnership for raising the \$60 million needed over the five-year period from 1996 to 2000: \$15 million from the Congress and \$45 million from the private sector. Making these priceless treasures of our nation's history accessible to all Americans in their own communities is central to the Library's goal of enriching education in America and widening access to the documentary record of America's history and creativity.

This pathbreaking public-private partnership has so far generated the direct contribution by the private sector of \$23.4 million, matched by the congressional appropriation of \$3 million per year beginning in fiscal 1996. The Library has seventeen large and unique collections on-line, fascinating archives of American history that have drawn wide public acclaim. They attract more than 3 million electronic hits a month.

To date we have multiyear contracts in place for digitizing more than 1.7 million digital items in addition to the more than 300,000 already archived. We have established a dozen ways to process and convert collections materials to digital form and have developed new technical standards for storing and sharing these items electronically. Our pioneering work in making high-quality content electronically available in a reliable and user-friendly format is providing valuable experience for all libraries' overall programs of electronic modernization.

The Library of Congress has historically served not only Congress but the nation's libraries, providing leadership in cataloging and the development of technical standards. The creation of the catalog record and MARC standard, now used worldwide, was the Library's gift to the nation. Great economies of scale were made possible by these developments, saving libraries the cost of duplicative cataloging. In the digital era we play a similar role, often in collaboration with other

great research libraries, by helping the library and educational communities gain local access not just to our catalog records but also to full documents, musical scores, collections of photographs, and many other types of materials.

Centenary of the Thomas Jefferson Building

In its centennial year of 1997, the Thomas Jefferson Building, magnificently restored with the support of the Congress, will be fully reopened to the public. Many members of Congress, including members of this Committee, joined us at the Library last April to salute Congress for its magnificent restoration of the Jefferson Building. Beginning in May, scholars and researchers will be able to use exceptional global resources in the new European, Asian, and African and Middle Eastern Reading Rooms. The Library will open a permanent and privately funded "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibit on May 1, 1997, as well as an expanded visitor tour program, expanded sales shop, and orientation theater.

The *Treasures* exhibit will enable visitors to see for the first time a wide variety of the inspirational original documents of American history from the Library's collections. More than 200 objects will be on display in the Treasures Gallery—from Thomas Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence and Benjamin Franklin's letters to original musical scores by Gershwin and Jelly Roll Morton to Alexander Graham Bell's first sketch of a telephone and the earliest moving images from Thomas Edison's laboratory. This exhibition, in the magnificent Thomas Jefferson Building, will reestablish the Library of Congress as a major tourist attraction; and for those who cannot visit Washington, an expanded on-line version of "Treasures" will be accessible on the Internet.

Bicentenary of the Library of Congress

The Library of Congress's approaching 200th birthday will provide the opportunity to heighten the nation's awareness and utilization of the Library. It will become an increasingly important resource for the Congress and the American people as we enter the new millennium in the midst of the Information Age. Planning is under way for a national celebration with advice and participation from the Congress as well as the library, scholarly, and educational communities. The Library plans to host an intellectual summit of the world's leading thinkers, modeled on the 1904 conference which Congress asked its Library to convene as part of the St. Louis World's Fair.

The National Digital Library Program, through which the Library's collections directly reach American citizenry, is a key element of the celebration. Preliminary plans for the Bicentenary include on-site and digitized exhibitions on Thomas Jefferson, democracy, and knowledge; an illustrated history of the Library; the issuance of a commemorative stamp; congressional authorization of a Bicentennial Advisory Commission and a commemorative coin series; national television and radio programming; and local celebratory events. Authorization of the proposed Bicentennial Advisory Board is essential for engaging both the public and private sectors in a national program to celebrate this historic event and the role played in our democracy by libraries everywhere.

Thanks to the foresight and continuing support of Congress, the Library of Congress has become the nation's principal knowledge reserve. The Library is an asset of incalculable and increasing worth. It provides ever-expanding access to collections accumulated over 200 years for a rapidly expanding variety of users. The Library welcomes oversight by the Rules Committee and seeks guidance as it prepares its management, collections, and programs better to serve the Congress and the nation in the twenty-first century.

APPENDIX C: ADVISORY BODIES

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NATIONAL FILM REGISTRY IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1996 Additions

The Awful Truth (1937)
Broken Blossoms (1919)
The Deer Hunter (1978)
Destry Rides Again (1939)
Flash Gordon serial (1936)
The Forgotten Frontier (1931)
Frank Film (1973)
The Graduate (1967)
The Heiress (1949)
The Jazz Singer (1927)
Life and Times of Rosie the Riveter (1980)
*M*A*S*H* (1970)
Mildred Pierce (1945)
The Outlaw Josie Wales (1976)
The Producers (1968)
Pull My Daisy (1959)
Road to Morocco (1942)
She Done Him Wrong (1933)
Shock Corridor (1963)
Show Boat (1936)
The Thief of Bagdad (1924)
To Be or Not to Be (1942)
Topaz (1943-45) (home movie footage taken at the Topaz Relocation Authority Center, a Japanese American Internment Camp)
Verbena Tragica (1939)
Woodstock (1970)

On Tour *

The Battle of San Pietro (1945)
Big Business (1929)
Castro Street (1966)
The Cheat (1915)

*These four are among thirty-six films shown in the following locations during fiscal 1997: Columbus, Ohio; Tampa, Florida; Seattle, Washington; Boise, Idaho; Hot Springs, Arizona; Honolulu, Hawaii; Birmingham, Alabama; Knoxville, Tennessee; Indianapolis, Indiana; Kansas City, Missouri; and Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

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(as of September 30, 1997)

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APPENDIX D: HONORS

Henriette Avram (retired 1992) received an Honorary Life Membership in the American Library Association in recognition of the leadership role she played in the development of the MARC (MAchine-Readable Cataloging) standard.

Margrit B. Kresson, German/Dutch area specialist, received the Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany on November 12 at the German Embassy.

John D. Webster, director of Financial Services, received an "Achievement of the Year Award" from the Washington, D.C., chapter of the Association of Government Accountants at its thirty-eighth annual awards luncheon, May 1.

Louisa Llacum, Tom Skallerup, Carol Giglielm, Page Miller, and Robin Coreas of the Copyright Office were recognized by the American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA) for their "high standard of professionalism."

The "Library of Congress Experimental Search System" received awards from four organizations that track Internet World Wide Web resources: *USA Today*, the Public Radio Network (PRN), the University of Wisconsin's weekly "Scout Report," and the Russian Web site "Sovesdie Internet."

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped won two Talking Book of the Year awards from the Canadian Institute for the Blind on October 22 for *Original Sin* by P. D. James and *Den for Lions: Memoirs of Seven Years* by former hostage Terry Anderson.

The Publishing Office won Washington Book Publishers Design Effectiveness Awards for excellence in illustrated books for *Many Nations: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of Indian and Alaska Native Peoples of the United States* and *Heart of the Circle: Photographs by Edward S. Curtis of Native American Women*. *The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention* was a main selection of the Architects and Designers Book Service and received a distinguished achievement award from the American Institute of Architects. *Dresden: Treasures from the Saxon State Library* was chosen by the American Institute of Graphic Arts for their AIGA 50 Excellence in Design show.

A series of newspaper advertisements prepared for the Library's exhibition *Dresden: Treasures from the Saxon State Library* received an "Award of Excellence" from *Communication Arts* magazine.

A short fund-raising film produced for the National Digital Library received a "Golden Eagle" award from CINE, a nonprofit organization that evaluates film, video, and interactive productions for entry in their international festival.

The Library of Congress Police received the "Shooting Star Award" for the second year in a row for exceeding its previous year's efforts in generating financial support to the D.C. Special Olympics.

The Library's World Wide Web site was repeatedly cited for excellence in fiscal 1997. *Time* magazine, December 23, 1996, cited the Library's American Memory historical collections among "the best Web sites of 1996." An article in the *New York Times*, February 16, 1997, recommended the Library of Congress Web site as an "Internet Hit." *PC Magazine* rated both American Memory and THOMAS in its Top-100 list, making the cut for the fifth time since July 1996. American Memory was selected by Britannica as one of the top forty best Web sites. The Library's Web site was given the Lycos Top 5 Percent of the Internet Award. The National Information

Infrastructure (NII) Awards Program chose the Library as one of the six finalists in their education category. Magellan Internet Guide gave American Memory a four-star review. American Memory was awarded five stars by the Net Guide Best of the Web. The History Channel On-line included American Memory among its recommended history Web sites. The Learning Page and the on-line *Handbook of Latin American Studies* received notice in the *Scout Report*.

APPENDIX E: SELECTED ACQUISITIONS

Purchases made possible by the Madison Council Acquisition Fund:

A rare J.C. Jaeger map, *Schauplatz des Krieges zwischen Engelland und seinem Colonien in America* (Frankfurt, 1776).

Papers of Gideon Welles: important additions to the collection of the Civil War diarist who was Lincoln's secretary of the navy.

Napoleon LeBrun (1821-1901): eight original architectural drawings—including those for two of the earliest American skyscrapers—and one print, dating from 1850 to the 1890s.

Selected list of personal gifts from Madison Council Members:

A. C. Cooke and Sir Henry James *Map of the Neighborhood of Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia* (London, 1864), prepared by the Topographical Depot of the British War Office. Funded by Alan Voorhees.

Arion Press edition of *Genesis*. Funded by an anonymous donor.

Other significant acquisitions:

A splendid edition of Horace, published in Orléans, France, in 1745, was a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Machen, Jr. This book of Latin poetry was owned by Thomas Jefferson, who annotated the inside cover with the meter scheme of each of the poems.

The papers of Russian general Dmitrii Volkogonov (born 1928) arrived at the Library and were processed by the Manuscript Division.

Al-Isha al-Rabbani, a rare theological work in Arabic published in 1747 by the Orthodox monks of St. Sabas monastery (in present-day Romania). Purchased by the Library.

A collection of six single-faced 78-rpm test pressings of legendary blues musician Robert Johnson, recorded in 1936 and 1937, some of which were never released on 78 rpm recording nor on LP or compact disk. A purchase from the Alan Lomax Archives.

A pair of thirteen-inch terrestrial and celestial globes manufactured in 1819 and 1821 by James Wilson, America's first commercially successful globemaker. Purchased for the Library through the generosity of the Philip Lee Phillips Society.

Quaqau, a limited leather-bound edition of stories illustrated by South African Bushmen and printed in English and Naro.

A collection of 2,900 manuscripts from two haciendas from the Mexican State of Michoacan and a collection of 65 rare Costa Rican pamphlets (1836-1875), which complement the Dobles Segreda collection.

Ephemeral and serial publications, many of them dealing with apartheid in South Africa, given by the Washington Office on Africa/Africa Policy Information Center.

A major archival collection—*Ch'ing-tai chu chüan chi-ch'eng*—of 450 volumes kept at the Shanghai Library, reproduced and published in Taiwan, of official records with biographies of Imperial Examination candidates during the Ch'ing Dynasty, which afford new insights into the inner structure of China's traditional bureaucratic elites.

Papers of Food and Drug Administration pharmacologist Frances Oldham Kelsey, who prevented the commercial distribution of the drug Thalidomide in the United States, thereby preventing birth defects of epidemic proportions.

Some 1,200 radio transcription discs, including extremely rare radio recordings of Ed Wynn broadcasts from 1934. Donated by the University of California at Los Angeles Film and Television Archive.

Eight vintage silver gelatin prints of the end of World War II by Soviet photojournalist Yevgeny Khaldei.

Papers and theatrical designs of Peggy Clark, one of the foremost lighting designers in the American theater.

A first edition of Margaret Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind*, autographed to Alfred Stern and including correspondence between Mitchell and Stern, was the gift of Thomas Stern.

Cinderella; or the Little Glass Slipper (London: S. and J. Fuller, 1814), a scarce Fuller first edition, an elegant paper-doll book, with text in verse and interchangeable head and hand-colored costumes, that was the last in the series of paper-doll books for children by this inventive publisher.

Important additions to the collections of jazz singer Ella Fitzgerald, poet and biographer Muriel Rukeyser, and composer Ned Rorem.

More than 1,200 drawings and illustrations by cartoonist and dramatist Jules Feiffer, as well as 15,000 items from his personal papers. Added by Jules Feiffer to the Library's holdings of his works, further distinguishing the Library's collections in the cultural and visual arts.

APPENDIX F: EXHIBITIONS

Franklin D. Roosevelt: The Four Freedoms (October 1–November 30, 1996). An exhibition in the Current Events Corridor, Madison Building, commemorating Franklin Delano Roosevelt History Month. Norman Rockwell's posters *The Four Freedoms*, which were inspired by President Roosevelt's 1942 speech outlining the liberties for which Americans were fighting in World War II, and other items featured.

Jules Feiffer: Cartoons and Manuscripts (October 17, 1996–March 1, 1997). Opening in the Madison Foyer and supported by the Caroline and Erwin Swann Memorial Fund for Caricature and Cartoon, an exhibition of seventy-five cartoon drawings, manuscripts, posters, and illustrations chronicling Feiffer's early development as a cartoonist.

For the Heart of the Child: Picture Books from the Last Three Decades (November 9, 1996–February 21, 1997). In the Mumford Foyer, forty books chosen by the Children's Literature Center to illustrate the extraordinary variety of books for the youngest readers.

Frank Lloyd Wright: Designs for an American Landscape, 1922–1932 (November 14, 1996–February 16, 1997). Organized jointly by the Library of Congress, the Canadian Centre for Architecture, and the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, this Madison Gallery reconstruction of five unbuilt Frank Lloyd Wright projects reflected his concept of the integration of architecture, terrain, and the automobile. A catalog and brochure accompanied the exhibition. An on-line version is available on the Library's Web site.

The Gettysburg Address: The Hay Copy (November 16–November 19, 1996). Commemorating the 133rd anniversary of Lincoln's historic speech at Gettysburg, the John Hay copy of the address was on view for three days in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building.

The Twenty-Fifth Annual Library of Congress Employee Arts and Crafts Exhibition (December 4, 1996–February 4, 1997). Original art work in oil, acrylic, photographs, and watercolors, needlework, and a variety of other works by current and retired Library staff and employees of the Architect of the Capitol.

Pioneering Modern Dance in California: Images from the Lester Horton Dance Theater Collection (January 14–April 5, 1997). Thirty-one publicity and performance photographs of original Lester Horton choreographies illustrating the movements created by this dancer, teacher, and choreographer who was one of the founders of American modern dance. Exhibited at the Performing Arts Library of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Library: The Drama Within (March 21, 1997–June 11, 1997). Twenty-six photographs by Diane Asséo from the book *Library: The Drama Within*, published by the University of New Mexico Press in association with the Center for the Book, depicting libraries and their patrons in vivid and often poignant ways. Exhibited in the Mumford Foyer.

American Treasures of the Library of Congress (May 1, 1997, to the present). A permanent exhibition drawing upon the rarest, most interesting, and most significant items relating to America's past to broaden the viewer's knowledge of the breadth and depth of the Library's historical collections. A "Top Treasure" case houses a treasure from the Library's collections. Thomas Jefferson's "Rough Draft" of the Declaration of Independence, with emendations by John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, was featured in the original installation. A brochure, an exhibition catalog, an on-line exhibition, and an audio tour (available for a nominal fee) complement the exhibition.

Hong Kong: From Fishing Village to Financial Center (May 22–November 22, 1997). Marking the return of Hong Kong from British to Chinese rule, this Madison Foyer exhibition of more than fifty items depicted the history, economy, culture, society, and art of the city.

For European Recovery: The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Marshall Plan (June 2–August 30, 1997). Marking the fiftieth anniversary of Marshall's celebrated speech proposing a solution to the widespread hunger, unemployment, and housing shortages that faced Europeans in the aftermath of World War II. Fifteen items concerning the origins and effects of the Marshall Plan, including newspapers, cartoons, photographs, and other materials, were displayed in the Current Events Corridor of the Madison Building.

Let There Be Light: William Tyndale and the Making of the English Bible (June 4–September 6, 1997). Presented in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building as its final venue, an exhibition of extremely rare items, including manuscript letters, documents, and first editions, conveying the history of English-language Bibles and the work of the English priest William Tyndale, who translated the New Testament from the original Greek, had it printed in 1526, and was executed as a heretic. In collaboration with the British Library, the Library of Congress, the Huntington Library, and the New York Public Library each augmented the core exhibition with items from its own collections.

Celebrating the Portuguese Communities in America: A Cartographic Perspective (June 10–November 28, 1997). Maps, atlases, and photographs were among the thirty-two items celebrating Portuguese communities in the United States and their contributions to American society exhibited in the Geography and Map Corridor, Madison Building. A selection of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century maps from the Library's collections highlighted Portuguese contributions to the early exploration and mapping of the Americas.

American Treasures of the Library of Congress. First rotation (August 6, 1997). In keeping with conservation and preservation standards, the Interpretive Programs Office removed certain artifacts and replaced them with others from the collection. George Mason's Virginia Declaration of Rights replaced the draft of the Declaration of Independence in Thomas Jefferson's hand in the Top Treasure case. Written in May 1776, the Virginia Declaration of Rights laid the fundamental groundwork for the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention (September 20, 1997–January 4, 1998, at the Vitra Museum, Weil am Rhein, Germany): The Library of Congress collaborated on this international exhibition with the Vitra Design Museum, where the show opened in its first European venue. Featured Eames collection items from the Vitra Museum and the Library of Congress included photographs, furniture prototypes, molds, jigs, patterns, drawings, sculptures, personal and professional ephemera, drawings, and a selection of videos of Eames-produced films and slide shows and oral history interviews with Eames colleagues. A catalog accompanied the exhibition. The exhibition will open at the Library of Congress, its first U.S. venue, on May 20, 1999.

Traveling Exhibitions

Women Come to the Front: Journalists, Photographers, and Broadcasters during World War II traveled from Elmhurst, Illinois, to Duluth, Minnesota; St. Louis, Missouri; and Boston, Massachusetts.

The Cultural Landscape of the Plantation traveled from Alexandria, Virginia, to Southfield, Michigan; Richmond, Virginia; Manhasset, New York; Boston, Massachusetts; and Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Paradox of the Press traveled from Wenatchee, Washington, to Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin; Denton, Texas; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and Duluth, Minnesota.

From the Ends of the Earth: Judaic Treasures from the Library of Congress traveled to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and then to its last venue, Beachwood, Ohio.

In Their Own Voices traveled to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Statesville, North Carolina.

Language of the Land: Journeys into Literary America traveled to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and Medford, Oregon.

Documenting America, 1935-1943 traveled to Springfield, Massachusetts, and Hempstead, New York.

APPENDIX G: ON-LINE COLLECTIONS AND EXHIBITIONS

On-line Historical Collections

"African American Perspectives: Pamphlets from the Daniel A. P. Murray Pamphlet Collection, 1818-1907" includes 351 rare pamphlets offering insight into attitudes and ideas of African Americans between Reconstruction and the First World War.

"The American Variety Stage: Vaudeville and Popular Entertainment, 1870-1920," a multiformat collection of selected materials from the popular stage and allied arts. Photographs and memorabilia of Houdini, English and Yiddish playscripts, playbills, motion pictures, and sound recordings.

"America's First Look into the Camera: Daguerreotype Portraits and Views, 1839-1862," provides 600 portrait photographs including many by the Mathew Brady Studio, architectural views, outdoor scenes, including early view of the U.S. Capitol, occupational portraits, and portraits of politicians and activists such as Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas.

"American Leaders Speak: Recordings from World War I and the 1920 Election, 1918-1920," features fifty-nine sound recordings of political speeches by American leaders during World War I and the presidential election of 1920. Recordings include the seldom-heard voices of Calvin Coolidge, John D. Rockefeller, and Samuel Gompers.

"American Life Histories: Manuscripts from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1940," makes available typescript interviews from the Federal Writers' Folklore Project that chronicle vivid life stories of Americans at the turn of the century. Narratives tell of meeting Billy the Kid, surviving the 1871 Chicago fire, and pioneer journeys west. Writers hired by this Depression-era work project included Ralph Ellison, Nelson Algren, and many others.

"Architecture and Interior Design for a Modern America: Gottscho-Schleisner Photographs, 1933-1955," pictures some 29,000 photographs of buildings, interiors, and gardens that were the work of renowned architects and interior designers. Photographs document building styles and trends throughout the nation and record social change in middle and upper class society. Unique images show the 1939 New York World's Fair and gardens of prominent property owners.

"Around the World in the 1890s: Photographs from the World's Transportation Commission, 1894-1896," with 880 views of foreign countries and their native forms of transportation taken by American photographer William Henry Jackson. In addition to railroads, elephants, camels, horses, sledges, sedan chairs, and other types of transportation, the collection shows city, street, and landscape scenes and local inhabitants of North Africa, Asia, and Australia.

"California As I Saw It: First-Person Narratives of California's Early Years, 1849-1900," includes 190 books about individual experiences in and on the way to California during and after the Gold Rush.

"California Gold: Northern California Folk Music from the Thirties" is drawn from a multifermat ethnographic field collection that includes sound recordings, still photos, drawings, and written documents from a variety of European ethnic and English- and Spanish-speaking communities in northern California.

"Color Photographs from the Farm Security Administration and the Office of War Information, ca. 1938-1944" includes 1,600 photographs of rural America and of the nation's small towns during the late 1930s and scenes of the defense and World War II mobilization effort.

"Creative Americans: Portraits by Carl Van Vechten, 1932-1964" features 1,400 portraits of literary figures, artists, and celebrities, including many prominent in the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s and 1930s.

"Documents from the Continental Congress and Constitutional Convention, 1774-1789" shows 274 broadsides that chronicle America's struggle for nationhood. The collection includes the Articles of Confederation, journals of Congress, resolutions, proclamations, and treaties.

"Early Motion Pictures, 1897-1920" offers four groupings from the earliest period of the medium: President William McKinley and the Buffalo World's Fair; New York City; San Francisco before and after the Great Earthquake and Fire; and the Westinghouse Works.

"The Evolution of the Conservation Movement, 1850-1920," a multiformat collection of photographs, printed works (including government documents), and manuscripts documenting the conservation movement in the United States. Features an album of paintings, photographs, and scientific and literary works produced by the Hariman Alaska Expedition in 1899, including handwritten notes and poems by John Muir and John Burroughs, paintings of birds by Louis Agassiz Fierstein, and photographs by Edward S. Curtis.

"New Deal Stage: Selections from the Federal Theatre Project, 1935-1939" includes playscripts, production materials, photographs, and administrative records selected from the output of a New Deal WPA (Works Progress Administration) arts project.

"Panoramic Maps, 1847-1921" reproduced approximately 1,700 schematic views of towns and cities, giving a wealth of detail in setting, streets, and buildings.

"Poet At Work: Recovered Notebooks from the Thomas Biggs Harned Walt Whitman Collection" makes available four of Walt Whitman's early notebooks and his cardboard butterfly, which disappeared from the Library of Congress in 1942 and were returned on February 24, 1995. Includes fragments of the poem *Song of Myself*, trial lines of poetry and prose, Civil War hospital notes, and personal notes on a wide range of subjects such as history, geography, and politics.

"Portraits of the Presidents and First Ladies, 1789-Present" is an illustrated reference aid with 156 portraits depicting every American president and most first ladies.

"Selected Civil War Photographs from the Library of Congress, 1861-1865" features 1,100 photographs of Civil War encampments and battlefields and portraits of Lincoln, Lee, Grant and others taken by Mathew Brady and his staff.

"Taking the Long View: Panoramic Photographs, ca. 1851-1991" presents approximately 4,000 panoramic views of American main streets, landscapes, disasters, and events.

"Touring Turn-of-the-Century America: Photographs from the Detroit Publishing Company, 1880-1920" provides images of turn-of-the-century America from 25,000 commercial photographs of the Detroit Publishing Company.

"Votes for Women: Selections from the National American Woman Suffrage Association Collection, 1848-1921" shows 165 books, pamphlets, and other artifacts documenting the campaign for Woman Suffrage. The collection includes material from Carrie Chapman Catt, Susan B. Anthony, and Julia Ward Howe.

"Votes for Women—Suffrage Pictures (1850-1920)" is an illustrated reference aid with thirty-eight pictorial portraits and scenes documenting the struggle to give women the vote.

"Washington as It Was: Theodor Horydczak Photographs, 1920-1950" has over 14,000 photographs of Washington, D.C., as a developing urban center.

"Words and Deeds in American History: Selected Documents Celebrating the Manuscript Division's First 100 Years" displays significant and interesting items from the hands of the prominent and the obscure, selecting from the Library's manuscript holdings.

On-line Library Exhibitions

African-American Culture and History (90 images)

American Treasures of the Library of Congress (457 images)

Creating French Culture: Treasures from the Bibliothèque nationale de France (50 images)

Declaring Independence: Drafting the Documents (15 images)

Dresden: Treasures from the Saxon State Library (211 images)

For European Recovery: The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Marshall Plan (253 images)

1492: An Ongoing Voyage (70 images)

Frank Lloyd Wright: Designs for an American Landscape, 1922-1932 (225 images)

The Gettysburg Address (27 images)

Revelations from the Russian Archives (42 images)

Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture (262 images)

The Russian Church and Native Alaskan Culture (70 images)

Scrolls from the Dead Sea (39 images)

Temple of Liberty: Building the Capitol for a New Nation (205 images)

Women Come to the Front: Journalists, Photographers, and Broadcasters during World War II (94 images)

APPENDIX H: EVENTS AT THE LIBRARY—POETRY READINGS, LECTURES, SYMPOSIA, CONCERTS, AND FILMS

1996

October 3 Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry (1995–97) Robert Hass delivers his opening lecture for the fall literary season.

October 7 Carmen de Vicente performs and lectures on "The Castanet: Its Origin and Sound" as part of Library's Hispanic Heritage Month celebration.

October 8 Third annual Reference Showcase.

October 10 Muhal Richard Abrams and his 20-piece jazz orchestra perform.

October 16–17 Juilliard String Quartet, in its fiftieth season, returns for its thirty-fifth year as the ensemble in residence at the Library.

October 17 Jazz Film Series features the late Ella Fitzgerald.

October 18 Jules Feiffer lectures at exhibition opening.

October 21 Jazz Film Series features *The Subject Is Jazz: Blues*.

October 22–30 Franklin Delano Roosevelt History Month free film series.

October 23 Nicholas A. Basbanes, author of *A Gentle Madness: Bibliophiles, Bibliomanes, and the Eternal Passion for Books*, lectures on book collecting, sponsored by the Center for the Book.

October 23 "Imaging the City of the Americas: Washington, D.C., and Mexico City, 1910," a symposium sponsored by the Hispanic Division, Getty Research Institute for the History of Art and the Humanities, Mexican Cultural Institute, and University of Maryland at College Park.

October 24 "A Western View." Gary Snyder reads from his work.

October 24 Jazz Film Series features *Bix Beiderbecke*, legendary cornetist.

October 28 Dan Kyrām, consul general of Israel for New England, presents lecture and slide presentation "Images of the Holy Land: Photographic Views from the Nineteenth Century."

October 29 Poetry at Noon Halloween reading on "Fear" featuring Myra Sklarew, Maxine Combs, and Terrence Winch.

October 30 Kenneth Koch, winner of the 1996 Rebekah Johnson Bobitt National Prize for Poetry, reads from his prize-winning collection *One Train*.

October 30 Hispanic Cultural Society presents "Brazil's Literatura de Cordel: Worlds on a String," about the Library's collection of Brazilian chapbooks.

October 31 Jazz Film Series presents *Let's Get Lost*.

November 4 Jazz Film Series presents *Duke Ellington*.

November 6 Swedish poets Lars Gustafsson, Goran Sonnevi, and Brigitta Trotzig reading, in a program cosponsored with the Swedish Information Agency and the Academy of American Poets.

November 7 Jazz Film Series presents *Big Bands and Vitaphones*.

November 8 All-day symposium "Storyed Art: The Past, Present, and Future of Popular Picture Books." Sponsor: Children's Literature Center.

November 13-14 "Nuremberg and Its Impact: Fifty Years Later," international conference examines legal and political aspects of Nuremberg trials. Sponsors: Library of Congress and United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Research Institute.

November 14 Jazz Film Series presents *Monterey Jazz Festival*.

November 15 All-day symposium commemorating 1,100 years of Hungarian statehood. Sponsors: European Division, Embassy of Hungary, and the American Hungarian Educators' Association.

November 15 Graziella Tonfoni, University of Bologna, Italy, lectures on "New Tools for Reading and Writing." Sponsor: Center for the Book.

November 18 Jazz Film Series presents Washington premiere of *Gerry Mulligan*, documentary film about the late baritone saxophonist, composer, and arranger.

November 21 Jazz Film Series presents *Bossa Nova*.

November 22 Author Richard Bolles, author of *What Color Is Your Parachute*, discusses career management. Sponsor: Center for the Book.

November 22 Jazz Film Series presents *Tap*.

December 2 Jazz Film Series presents *Peggy Lee*.

December 2 Stanley Cloud and Lynne Olson discuss their book *The Murrow Boys: Pioneers on the Front Lines of Broadcast Journalism*.

December 3 French harpsichordist Christopher Rousset performs works by Forqueray, Froberger, Louis Couperin, and Rameau.

December 4-8 Lester Horton Dance Festival presented at American University.

December 5 "La Harpe de Mélodie." Cheryl Ann Fulton, Susan Rode Morris, Peter Maund, and Roy Whelden perform harp music from five centuries on period instruments.

December 5 Jazz Film Series presents *Singers*.

December 5 Poet Barbara Guest reads from her *Selected Poems*.

December 6 Author Lynne Sharon Schwartz reads from *Ruined by Reading: A Life in Books*. Sponsor: Center for the Book.

December 10 Poetry at Noon readings by Elisavietta Ritchie and Hilary Tham on "Reconciliation."

December 10 *Horton in Hollywood*, featuring clips of dance pioneer Lester Horton's work, sponsored by the Music Division.

December 10 Jazz Film Series presents *Fusion*.

December 11 The Beaux Arts Trio and clarinetist Richard Stoltzman in world premiere performance of William Bolcom's "Second Piano Quartet," commissioned by the Library's Isenbergh Clarinet Fund.

December 12 Jazz Film Series presents *Bud & Monk*.

December 16 Jazz Film Series presents *Three Tenors*.

December 19 Jazz Film Series presents *Don Cherry and Julius Hemphill*.

1997

January 8 "Edible Baroque: Making Mexican Bread and Culture," lecture by Alicia Maria Gonzalez of Smithsonian Institution. Sponsor: Hispanic Cultural Society.

January 27 Fifteen public school students from Washington, D.C., read from their work.

February 5 Ethnomusicologist Nora Yeh presents "Southern Sound: The Nan'jin Performing Tradition of China," an illustrated lecture in the American Folklife Center's Notes from the Field series.

February 6 Poets Stephen Dobyns and Louise Gluck read from their work.

February 10 Roy Jenkins (Lord Jenkins of Hillhead) lectures on "Politicians and Their Reading," focusing on British prime minister William Ewart Gladstone. Sponsor: Center for the Book.

February 12 Danish author Charlotte Strandgaard discusses her novel *Lille Menneske*, dealing with anorexia nervosa. Sponsor: European Division.

February 14 Poetry at Noon presents readings by Kenneth Carroll, Gretchen Colligan, and Lori Tsang on Valentine's Day and love.

February 18 Adam Michnik of *Gazeta Wyborcza* lectures on "Europe: Eight Years After Communism." Sponsor: European Division.

February 20 Alfred Arteaga and Lorna Dee Cervantes read from their work.

February 27 Thomas Buell, author of *The Warrior Generals: Combat Leadership in the Civil War*, lectures on "New Perspectives on Civil War Military Leadership." Sponsor: Center for the Book.

March 5 Author Richard Clement discusses his work *The Book in America*. Sponsor: Center for the Book.

March 5 Catherine Hiebert Kerst presents "New Deal Woman: Sidney Robertson Cowell and the WPA California Folk Music Project," an illustrated lecture for National History Month. Sponsor: American Folklife Center.

March 6 Alfred Corn and Daniel Halpern read from their work.

March 12 Detlef Junker, German Historical Institute, lectures on "Hitler's Perceptions of FDR and the United States." Sponsor: European Division.

March 13 Bang on a Can Allstars, joined by String Trio of New York, debut in Washington.

March 19 P. Royal Shipp, Congressional Research Service, lectures on "Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay: Government and Social Reforms." Sponsor: Hispanic Cultural Society.

March 20 Forrest Gander and Stanley Plumly read from their work.

March 25 Gretchen Bloom, U.S. Agency for International Development, lectures on "Women's Empowerment in Asia." Sponsors: LC Asian American Association and the Federal Women's Program.

March 26 Hungary's Festetics Quartet, a period instrument string quartet, with pianist Maria Rose.

April 1 American Chamber Players premiering a new work by Max Raimi for clarinet and string trio.

April 2 Parisian Baroque ensemble Capriccio Stravagante performs "Canal Grande: Music of Venice," led by American harpsichordist Skip Sempé.

April 3 An evening with 1980 Nobel Prize-winning poet Czeslaw Milosz.

April 7 Juilliard String Quartet concert at National Academy of Sciences celebrating first violinist Robert Mann's fifty-year history with the group.

April 9-10 Symposium "Rivers of America" commemorates the sixtieth anniversary of the book series of the same name. Sponsor: Center for the Book.

April 10 Author Richard Reeves speaking on "The Old and the New Journalism," fifth annual Joanna Jackson Goldman memorial lecture on American civilization and government.

April 15 Annual Preservation Awareness Workshop, part of National Library Week celebration, sponsored by the Preservation Directorate and Center for the Book.

April 16 Ernest Petric, ambassador of the Republic of Slovenia, lectures on "The Role of a Small Nation." Sponsor: European Division

April 17 "Upholding Mystery," readings from an anthology of contemporary Christian poetry.

April 21-22 Free film festival on environmental topics, Mary Pickford Theater, for Earth Day 1997.

April 22 Poetry at Noon with poets Hiram Larew, Sharon Negri, and Elisabeth Murawski reading on the theme "Poetry of Place."

April 24 Children's Literature Center's annual spring program features artist, writer, and choreographer Remy Charlip.

April 24 "Poetry's Cathbird Seat at 60: A Celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the Consultants in Poetry and the Poets Laureate," cosponsored by the Academy of American Poets. Readings by: Robert Hass, Reed Whitemore, Mark Strand, Juliana Van Duyn, Anthony Hecht, Rita Dove, William Jay Smith, Maxine Kumin, Daniel Johnston, William Meredith, and Stanley Kunitz.

May 1 Dutch jurist, author, and professor Syril Fijnaut lectures on "Organized Crime in Europe: A Challenge for the Council of Europe and the European Union," for Law Library's Law Day celebration.

May 1 Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry Robert Hass reads his poems.

May 2 Polish historian Piotr Wandycz of Yale on "The United States and Poland: Historical Reflections." Sponsors: European Division, Federation of Polish Americans, Inc., and Amplico Life S.A., Polish subsidiary of AIG Inc.

May 3 National grand prize-winners of poetry and poster contest "River of Words," for grades K-12, read their entries. Sponsor: Center for the Book.

May 7 Danny Buraczewski's Jazzdance company performs "Among These Cares," first dance commissioned for the Library of Congress since 1944.

May 14 Phyllis Theroux, author of *The Book of Eulogies*, moderates a program of readings about Americans by well-known Americans including Representative Ron Dellums (D-Calif.), Senator Bob Kerrey (D-Neb.), Frank Mankiewicz (former press secretary to Senator Robert Kennedy), and former Senator Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn). Sponsor: Center for the Book.

May 19 Dutch author Cees Nooteboom reads from his book *The Road to Santiago*. Sponsored by the Office of Scholarly Programs and the European Division.

May 20 Four dancers perform the two-part Indian classical dance *Bharatha Natyam*.

May 22 Film *Sights, Sounds, and Culture of Ancient Burma* is shown in Mary Pickford Theater.

May 30 Symposium on Hong Kong sponsored by the Asian Division.

June 3 Fifth annual Vardanants Day lecture, "Religion in the Republic of Armenia," delivered by Father Krikor H. Maksoudian, of the Krikor and Clara Zohrab Information Center, New York, New York.

June 10 Poetry at Noon readings by Mary Ann Daly, Angelin Donohue, and Ann Darr on "Flights and Vacations."

June 19 Lecture by Vytautas Landsbergis, president of the Lithuanian Seimas, commemorates 450th anniversary of first printed Lithuanian book, *Catechismus*. Sponsors: Embassy of Lithuania, European Division, and the Interpretive Programs Office.

July 1 Historian Pauline Maier discusses her book *American Scripture: Making the Declaration of Independence*. Sponsor: Center for the Book.

July 15 "Human Rights in Central America: Post-Cold War," a lecture by George Vickers, Washington Office on Latin America. Sponsored by the Hispanic Cultural Society.

July 21 Patricia Jean Wagner discusses her book *The Bloomsbury Review Booklover's Guide: A Collection of Tips, Techniques, Anecdotes, Controversies, and Suggestions for the Home Library*. Sponsor: Center for the Book.

July 30-August 1 International conference "Japanese Information in Science, Technology and Commerce." Sponsors: Library of Congress Japan Documentation Center and U.S. Department of Commerce Asia-Pacific Technology Program.

August 7 Frank Wu, of Howard University, lectures on "Neither Black Nor White: The Dilemma of Asian Americans and Affirmative Action." Sponsor: Library of Congress Asian American Association.

August 19 Director for Cataloging Beacher Wiggins discusses the future of cataloging. Sponsor: Cataloging Forum.

August 20 James T. Wall, professor of history, Northern Virginia Community College, speaks on the Nicaraguan Canal. Sponsor: Hispanic Cultural Society.

September 9-10 Jazz Film Series opens with U. S. premiere of *Dexter Gordon: More Than You Know*, a work about the acclaimed tenor saxophonist.

September 10 John Hébert, Hispanic Division, discusses *The Winter Count*, a pictorial history of the Brulé Indian peoples from 1230 to 1907, in the first in a series of "Treasure Talks" by Library curators focusing on noteworthy objects on display in the Library's *American Treasures* exhibit.

September 12 Fourth annual Jazz Film Series features short Club Date videos produced and directed by Paul Marshall and Crown Point Media for KPBS-TV, San Diego, from the late 1970s into the 1990s, featuring post-swing vibraphone stylists Milt Jackson, Terry Gibbs, and Cal Tjader.

September 15 Novelist Isabel Allende reads from her work for Hispanic Heritage Month.

September 16 Jazz Film Series presents Club Date videos featuring guitarists Barney Kessel, Herb Ellis, Kenney Burrell, and Laurindo Almeida.

September 17 Ray White, Music Division, gives a Treasure Talk on the music of Irving Berlin.

September 19 Jazz Film Series presents Club Date videos featuring jazz pianists Hank Jones, Kenny Barron, and Gene Harris.

September 23 Jazz Film Series presents Club Date videos featuring composers and arrangers Buddy Collette and Shorty Rogers and saxophonist Frank Morgan.

September 24 Gerard Gawalt, Manuscript Division, discusses a top treasure, George Mason's Virginia Declaration of Rights, in a Treasure Talk.

September 26 Poetry at Noon readings by Belle Waring, author of the prize-winning work *Refuge*, and Elizabeth Logan, a student at the Madeira School, on "Poems for Children."

September 26 Jazz Film Series presents Club Date videos featuring pianist and singer Mose Allison; saxophonist Hank Crawford; organist Jimmy McGriff; and Jeannie and Jimmy Cheatham, who perform with their Sweet Baby Blues band.

September 30 Jazz Film Series Club Date videos feature jazz musicians Cedar Walton and Freddie Hubbard in a tribute to late drummer Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers.

APPENDIX I: PUBLICATIONS

Published by the Library of Congress

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending September 1996. Compiled by Audrey Fischer and edited by Sara Day and Evelyn Sinclair, 1997.

Art in Brazil from Its Beginning to Modern Times: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography, by Jose Neistein, 1997.

Ballet for Martha: The Commissioning of Appalachian Spring and Ballets for Martha: The Creation of Appalachian Spring; Jeux de Printemps, and Herodiade, by Wayne Shirley (reprint).

The Coolidge Legacy, by Cyrilla Barr, 1997.

Global Resources: The International Collections of the Library of Congress. Compiled by the Office of Scholarly Programs, 1997.

Growing Up on Capitol Hill: A Young Washingtonian's Journal, 1850-1852, by Francis O. French. Edited by John McDonough, 1997.

Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789, vol. 24. Edited by Paul H. Smith and Ronald M. Gephart, associate editor, 1997.

Library of Congress Acquisitions: Manuscript Division, 1994-1995. Manuscript Division, 1997.

Library of Congress Hispanic and Portuguese Collections: An Illustrated Guide. Hispanic Division, 1996.

Many Nations: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of Indian and Alaska Native Peoples of the United States, edited by Patrick Frazier and the Publishing Office, 1996.

Pre-Meiji Works in the Library of Congress: Japanese Literature, Performing Arts, and Reference Books; a Bibliography. Compiled by Shojo Honda and annotated by Jin'ichi Konishi, under the auspices of the Japanese Section, Asian Division, 1996.

Readers and Libraries: Toward a History of Libraries and Cultures in America, by Kenneth Carpenter, 1996.

Revelations from the Russian Archives: Documents in English Translation. Edited by Diane P. Koenker and Ronald D. Bachman, 1997.

The Russian Orthodox Church of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands and Its Relation to Native American Traditions—An Attempt at a Multicultural Society, 1794-1912, by Vyacheslav Ivanov, 1997.

Unveiling Indonesia: Holdings in the Library of Congress; a Bibliography, vols. 1 and 2. Compiled by Kohar Rony, 1996.

Facsimiles Produced in Cooperation with Easton Press

The following facsimiles were published by Easton Press as part of the Treasures of the Library of Congress series:

Alexander Graham Bell's Laboratory Notebook, with his description of the famous telephone experiment with Mr. Watson.

Berryman's Autograph Books, two autograph books in a boxed set with drawings by Clifford Berryman, a political cartoonist, and autographs on each page by famous political and social figures.

Colonel Sellers, a bound version of Mark Twain's unpublished play, in his handwriting, based on his satirical novel *The Gilded Age*.

Mrs. Gilpin's Frugalities, Susan Anna Brown's cookbook for "remnants," or what we call today "leftovers."

The Raven (Le Courbeau), a reprint of the previously issued Edgar Allan Poe poem with Édouard Manet's illustrations.

The Uncommon Sufferings and Surprising Deliverance of Briton Hammon, a Negro Man, the first slave narrative independently printed in the North American colonies.

Cooperative Publishing Projects

American Treasures in the Library of Congress: Memory/Reason/Imagination, with an introduction by Garry Wills. With Harry N. Abrams.

AuthorWorks: American Authors I and II, Contemporary Authors, and British Authors, the final five releases in a series of CD-ROMs for the educational market. With Scott Foresman/Addison Wesley Publishing.

Twelve calendars featuring Library of Congress collections: *Classical Music, The European City, Literary Companion* (wall and desk), *Women Who Dare* (wall and desk), *Hispanic American History, Edward S. Curtis Photographs, The Civil War, What Women Have Done, Shakespeare's World, and Nicholas and Alexandra*. With Pomegranate Artbooks.

Heart of the Circle: Photographs by Edward S. Curtis of Native American Women. With Pomegranate Artbooks.

The Most Wonderful Books: Writers on Discovering the Pleasures of Reading, edited by Michael Dorris and Emilie Buchwald. With Milkweed Editions.

The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention, essays by Donald Albrecht, Beatriz Colimina, Joseph Giovannini, Alan Lightman, Hélène Lipstadt, and Philip and Phyllis Morrison. With Harry N. Abrams.

Walt Whitman: Major Authors on CD-ROM, edited by Ed Folsom and Kenneth M. Price. With Primary Source Media.

APPENDIX J: STAFF CHANGES

Appointments

Linda Ayres was appointed chief of the Prints and Photographs Division on September 2.

Robert S. Browne was appointed chief of Safety Services on September 2.

Thomas Bryant was appointed director of Planning, Management, and Evaluation Directorate on June 30.

James Carroll was appointed acting assistant chief of the Prints and Photographs Division on February 3.

David O. Carson was appointed Copyright Office general counsel on September 24.

Kenneth Carter was appointed head of the Federal Documents Section, Exchange and Gift Division, on April 27.

Eric A. Fischer was appointed chief of the Congressional Research Service's Science Policy Research Division on November 10.

R. Kevin Flood was appointed chief of the Photoduplication Service on May 19.

Jean Hirons was appointed coordinator of the Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) Program on August 17.

Lana Kay Jones was appointed acting general counsel on December 13.

Kenneth E. Lopez was appointed director of security on February 18.

Louis Mortimer was appointed chief operating officer of the Copyright Office on September 28.

Laila Mulgaokar was appointed field director in the Library's Cairo office on August 17.

Jon Newsom was appointed chief of the Music Division on December 22.

Judith Reid was appointed head of the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room on August 4.

Irene Schubert was appointed chief of the Preservation Reformatting Division on September 14.

P. Royal Shipp was appointed chief of the Congressional Research Service's Education and Public Welfare Division on November 10.

Teresa Sierra was appointed visitor services officer on December 21.

Judith L. Stork was appointed deputy director of Information Technology Services on May 11.

Barbara Tillet was assigned as Integrated Library Systems Program Director on August 25.

John Van Oudenaren was appointed chief of the European Division on October 28.

Linda Washington was detailed to the position of director of the Internal University on August 4.

Beacher Wiggins was appointed director for cataloging on June 8.

Kathy A. Williams was appointed budget officer on April 28.

Peter R. Young was appointed chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service on June 2.

Retirements

Dennis Chin, manager of Systems Development Group 3, Information Technology Services, retired on January 3.

Donald C. Curran, senior adviser for program planning evaluation, retired on January 3.

Stuart G. Hibben, head of the Cold Regions Bibliography Project in the Science and Technology Division, retired on November 9.

Tyrone J. Mason, chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service, retired on January 3.

Stephen E. Ostrow, chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, retired on January 3.

Elisabeth Parker, assistant chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, retired on January 3.

Michael Shelley, acting chief of Protective Services Division, retired on June 6, 1997.

E. Gene Smith, field director of the Library's Cairo office, retired on March 1.

Glen Zimmerman, director for Acquisitions and Support Services, retired on January 3.

Resignations

Michael Davidson, acting general counsel, resigned on December 13.

Bernard F. Reilly, head of the Curatorial Section, Prints and Photographs Division, resigned on February 15 for a position as director of research and access at the Chicago Historical Society.

Abby F. Smith, assistant to the Associate Librarian, Library Services, resigned on September 13 to accept a position with the Council on Library and Information Resources.

Deaths

Judith Austin, head of the Main Reading Room, died on August 2.

Peter Braestrup, director of the Office of Communications and founder of the *Gazette*, died on August 10.

APPENDIX K. STATISTICAL TABLES

1. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION—FISCAL 1997

LC Salaries and Expenses	\$216,007,000
Congressional Research Service	62,641,000
Copyright Office	33,402,000
Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	44,964,000
Furniture and Furnishings	4,882,000
	\$361,896,000

2. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION—FISCAL 1998

LC Salaries and Expenses	\$227,016,000
Congressional Research Service	64,603,000
Copyright Office	34,361,000
Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	46,561,000
Furniture and Furnishings	4,178,000
	\$376,719,000¹

¹ Public Law 105-119, signed by the president on November 26, 1997, increased the Library's fiscal 1998 appropriation to \$377,207,000. The amendment transferred \$488,000 from the Department of State to the Library of Congress, to reflect the full cost of providing services to the Library's overseas offices.

3. COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS, STAFF, AND WORKLOAD STATISTICS

(for fiscal 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998 projected)

	<i>FY 1993</i>	<i>FY 1994</i>
Library Appropriations—Actual	\$334,316,000	\$330,864,000
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Positions (Appropriated)	4,492	4,163
Size of Library Collections (Items)	104,834,652	107,814,587
Workload Statistics:		
Unprocessed Library arrearages	27,456,787	25,431,296
CRS—requests and services provided to Congress	607,000	536,000
Loans of collections to Congress	43,876	43,465
Copyright claims registered	600,000	530,332
Copyright inquiries	433,700	402,163
Services to the blind and physically handicapped (BPH)— readership	767,800	777,300
BPH—books and magazines, total circulated	21,802,200	22,586,000
BPH—new braille and audio books and magazines titles	2,322	2,327
Print materials cataloged	260,957	279,809
National Coordinated Cataloging Operation (NACO)— LC contribution	118,921	114,333
National Coordinated Cataloging Operation—outside contribution	75,794	78,176
Exhibits, displays, and publications (funded by appropriations)	31	31
Regular tours	27,954	29,952
Reference service	1,306,264	1,198,358
Main Reading Room and five other reading rooms, hours per week	69	65
Items circulated	2,345,151	2,403,002
Preservation treatment—original format	304,134	288,111
Mainframe computer transactions	112,491,847	152,095,306
MACHine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) records	24,670,791	25,090,965
Internet transactions*	7,028,995	38,422,986

* Comparison based on 1994–98 data for LOCIS, MARVEL, World Wide Web, and THOMAS public transactions

<i>FY 1995</i>	<i>FY 1996</i>	<i>FY 1997</i>	<i>FY 1998 Projected</i>	<i>Change 1993-98</i>	<i>Percent Change/</i>
\$348,230,000	\$352,399,000	\$361,896,000	\$377,207,000	\$42,891,000	12.8
4,180	4,114	4,010	4,083	(167,971,409)	(9.1)
108,433,370	111,080,666	113,026,742	115,500,000	10,665,348	10.2
22,491,071	20,970,523	19,952,205	18,775,000	(8,681,787)	(31.6)
492,000	487,000	531,162	557,720	(49,800)	(8.2)
36,368	31,026	30,708	32,000	(11,876)	(27.1)
609,195	550,422	569,226	572,487	(27,513)	(4.6)
500,746	432,397	421,150	442,251	8,551	2.0
772,100	776,000	782,000	788,000	20,200	2.6
22,909,400	22,908,900	23,150,000	23,350,000	1,547,800	7.1
2,328	2,568	2,700	2,439	117	5.0
276,348	289,509	289,154	290,000	29,043	11.1
124,911	115,714	118,054	121,000	2,079	1.7
96,655	106,182	146,858	147,000	71,206	93.9
27	15	14	20	(11)	(35.4)
47,300	47,847	56,716	60,000	32,046	114.6
1,145,757	1,129,952	1,094,588	1,100,000	(206,264)	(15.8)
65	65	65	65	(4)	(5.8)
2,289,981	2,175,075	2,070,798	2,100,000	(245,151)	(10.5)
339,636	274,086	309,597	315,000	10,866	3.6
197,216,679	204,297,492	247,691,844	275,000,000	162,508,153	144.5
26,100,661	26,320,667	27,519,078	27,900,000	3,229,209	13.1
92,873,807	134,316,660	345,221,229	600,000,000	592,971,005	8,436.1

December 1997

4. FINANCIAL STATISTICS: SUMMARY STATEMENT

	<i>Unobligated Balance from Previous Year</i>	<i>Appropriations, Reimbursements, and Receipts</i>
<i>Appropriated Funds</i>		
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	\$ 5,287,363	\$282,349,421 ¹
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office	—	29,312,624 ²
Salaries and expenses, Congressional Research Service	—	62,655,350 ³
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	73,628	44,965,896 ⁴
Furniture and furnishings	6,003,345	4,383,664 ⁵
TOTAL	11,364,336	423,666,955
<i>Other Funds</i>		
United States India Fund for cultural, educational, and scientific cooperation	8	908,084
Special assistance initiatives	1,189,927	(158,920)
Gift, trust, and service fee funds ⁶	25,915,451	24,066,170
TOTAL	27,105,386	24,815,334
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$38,469,722	\$448,482,289

¹ Includes Cataloging Distribution Service receipts (see p. 160), amounting to \$5,658,652, that were available for obligation in accordance with P.L. 104-197, approved September 16, 1996. Also includes \$48,509,271 net for reimbursable agreements, overhead, and travel and an estimated amount of \$19,603,498 for these items, which was unearned as of September 30, 1997.

² Includes copyright registration receipts amounting to \$15,031,069 that were available for obligation in accordance with P.L. 104-197, approved September 16, 1996. Includes \$3,129,982 from copyright cable, jukebox, and satellite fees in accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. 111(d) (3), 119(b) (2), and 1005. Also includes reimbursements of \$20,751 for travel and \$2,182 that was unearned as of September 30, 1997.

³ Includes \$17,664 for reimbursable travel and an estimated \$949 for these items that was unearned as of September 30, 1997.

⁴ Includes \$1,178 for reimbursable travel and an estimated \$718 for these items that was unearned as of September 30, 1997.

⁵ Includes \$483,000 transferred to the Architect of the Capitol.

⁶ The unobligated balance reflects unrestricted funds in the Treasury that are available for obligation, which include trust fund investments.

The Library of Congress trust funds are invested as follows:

In the U.S. Treasury

Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	\$ 20,000
Public debt securities	18,953,000
Permanent loan	9,980,000
Total in U.S. Treasury	\$28,953,000

<i>Total Available for Obligation</i>	<i>Obligated</i>	<i>Unobligated Balance Expended[†]</i>	<i>Unobligated Balance Forwarded to Fiscal 1998[‡]</i>
\$287,636,784	\$281,433,072	\$ 960,081	\$ 5,243,631
29,312,624	28,876,712	435,912	—
62,655,350	62,593,609	61,741	—
45,039,524	44,661,386	313,465	64,673
10,387,009	6,478,244	71,629	3,837,136
435,031,291 *	424,043,023	1,842,828	9,145,440
908,092	625,897	—	282,195
1,031,007	684,720	—	346,287
49,981,621	19,673,214	—	30,308,407
51,920,720	20,983,831	—	30,936,889
\$486,952,011	\$445,026,854	\$1,842,828	\$40,082,329

Outside the U.S. Treasury in accordance with the
Library Trust Fund Board recommendation
(market value September 30, 1997)

\$11,949,516*

Total investments

\$40,902,516

*Does not include the Archer M. Huntington Fund, with a market value of \$5,383,967 on September 30, 1997. The Library receives one-half of the trust's income.

† Unobligated balances may differ from those amounts appearing on the U.S. Treasury Year-End Closing Statement (TR 2108) because of estimated allowances for uncollectible receivables, restricted donations, post closing adjustments, and public receivables.

‡ In accordance with the provisions of P.L. 100-83, the Library provided the Librarian of Congress emeritus with office space and other incidental administrative and clerical support from existing appropriations.

5. ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS—TITLES

<i>Classified Book Collections</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class A (General Works)	1,029	1	86,739
Class B-BJ (Philosophy)	5,428	—	182,266
Class BL-BX (Religion)	13,013	—	450,944
Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)	2,929	—	123,320
Class D (History, except American)	21,571	—	836,810
Class E (American History)	2,443	1	142,227
Class F (American History)	5,842	—	243,606
Class G (Geography, Anthropology)	6,760	—	337,399
Class H (Social Sciences)	32,358	—	1,361,604
Class J (Political Science)	5,068	3	240,774
Class K and LAW (Law)	14,935	134	662,946
Class L (Education)	5,220	—	235,511
Class M (Music)	6,164	—	459,709
Class N (Fine Arts)	10,358	1	335,713
Class P (Language and Literature)	43,710	5	1,855,649
Class Q (Science)	12,592	—	615,624
Class R (Medicine)	8,795	—	285,876
Class S (Agriculture)	3,399	—	189,333
Class T (Technology)	12,396	—	653,101
Class U (Military Science)	1,416	—	81,116
Class V (Naval Science)	487	—	40,026
Class Z (Bibliography)	3,674	—	259,128
TOTAL	219,587	145	9,699,421

6. ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS—ITEMS

<i>Print Collections</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Classified Book Collections			
Class A (General Works)	5,549	2	417,430
Class B-BJ (Philosophy)	8,762	37	291,185
Class BL-BX (Religion)	16,614	82	641,779
Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)	5,681	—	243,722
Class D (History, except American)	23,634	23	1,166,661
Class E (American History)	7,297	7	262,495
Class F (American History)	10,429	3	418,231
Class G (Geography, Anthropology)	11,383	366	402,533
Class H (Social Sciences)	53,360	32	2,689,573
Class J (Political Science)	11,465	35	772,830
Class K and LAW (Law)	41,252	20,320	2,107,974
Class L (Education)	8,770	—	497,986
Class M (Music)	6,130	12	613,226
Class N (Fine Arts)	10,618	—	470,807
Class P (Language and Literature)	45,609	33	2,321,789
Class Q (Science)	22,181	—	1,081,207
Class R (Medicine)	9,737	1	456,564
Class S (Agriculture)	6,376	3	410,102
Class T (Technology)	23,921	45	1,236,174
Class U (Military Science)	4,155	—	197,505
Class V (Naval Science)	2,710	—	103,213
Class Z (Bibliography)	8,332	2	599,114
Total Classified Book Collections	543,965	21,003	17,402,100
Other Print Materials or Products			
Books in large type	13	—	8,681
Books in raised characters	1,201	—	70,750
Incunabula	1	—	5,694
Minimal-level cataloging (monographs and serials)	35,612	—	532,858
Newspapers (bound)	—	967	34,792
Pamphlets	2,615	2,229	263,376
Technical reports	21,136	14,631	1,409,434
Other	23,956	14,348	6,982,516
Total Other Print Materials	84,534	32,175	9,308,101
TOTAL PRINT COLLECTIONS	428,499	53,178	26,710,201

ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS—ITEMS (Cont.)

<i>Other Collections</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Audio materials	91,889	2,804	2,338,353
Talking books	2,100	—	51,814
Manuscripts	1,236,778	—	49,147,855
Maps	76,936	33,610	4,451,790
Microforms	432,291	4,271	11,767,481
Music	284,290	—	4,110,025
Visual material			
Moving images	29,405	—	772,104
Photographs (negatives, prints, and slides)*	20,294	141	11,908,937
Posters	870	—	82,628
Prints and drawings	16,055	422	393,044
Other (broadside, photocopies, nonpictorial material, etc.)	1,781	—	1,256,313
Machine-readable material	5,767	73	36,197
TOTAL OTHER COLLECTIONS	2,198,456	41,321	86,316,541
TOTAL (items)	2,626,955	94,499	113,026,742

*Total adjusted to correct previous transcription error

7. UNPROCESSED ARREARAGES

<i>Total Items in Arrearage</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Percentage Change</i>
<i>Print Materials</i>				
Books	264,877	259,464	(5,413)	(2.0)
Microforms	48	48	—	—
Serials (pieces)	384,151	283,735	(100,416)	(26.1)
TOTAL	649,076	543,247	(105,829)	(16.3)
<i>Special Materials</i>				
Manuscripts	6,614,643	7,985,782	1,371,139	20.7
Maps	46,241	18,984	(27,257)	(58.9)
Moving images	541,328	301,127	(240,201)	(44.4)
Music	3,863,772	2,566,000	(1,297,772)	(33.6)
Pictorial materials	7,632,548	7,003,675	(628,873)	(8.2)
Rare books	192,722	163,750	(28,972)	(15.0)
Sound recordings	1,430,193	1,369,640	(60,553)	(4.2)
TOTAL	20,321,447	19,408,958	(912,489)	(4.5)
GRAND TOTAL	20,970,523	19,952,205	(1,018,318)	(4.9)

8. CATALOGING WORKLOAD

New titles fully cataloged	186,907
Cooperative new titles fully cataloged	57,446
Titles recataloged or updated	20,432
Cooperative titles recataloged or updated	5,230
Minimal-level cataloging titles	56,870
Copy cataloging	43,758
Collection-level cataloging	2,863
Name and series authorities established	119,929
Cooperative name and series authorities established	146,858
Name and series authorities updated	41,355
Cooperative name and series authorities updated	33,228
Subject headings established	8,526
Cooperative subject headings established	2,088
Subject headings updated	6,847
Cooperative subject headings updated	530
Class numbers established	3,556
Cooperative class numbers established	685
Class numbers updated	661
Cooperative class numbers updated	46
Titles classified with decimal classification	114,677

9. RECORDS IN THE MARC DATABASE

	<i>Net increase</i>	<i>Total</i>
JACKPHY		
(Japanese, Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Persian, Hebrew, Yiddish)	21,358	345,557
Books *	210,116	4,411,933
Computer files	2,422	6,259
Manuscripts	(30)	10,699
Maps	7,531	171,030
Music	8,775	208,304
Name authorities	272,602	4,116,134
NUC (National Union Catalog)	(5)	670,903
PREMARC	(32,838)	4,763,367
Serials	42,426	822,733
Subject authorities	6,210	238,380
Visual materials	20,822	281,272
TOTAL	559,389	16,046,571

* Includes full-level and minimal-level records

10. PRESERVATION TREATMENT STATISTICS

Treatment

Volumes treated	5,285
Unbound paper-based items treated	2,502
Commercial library binding, volumes	199,087
Mass deacidification, volumes	67,000

Housing/Rehousing

Protective boxes constructed, for paper-based materials	6,102
Paper-based items rehoused	12,091
Discs, film (reels), magnetic tape (reels/cassettes) cleaned or packaged	17,530

Copying/Reformatting

Paper-based materials converted to microfilm, items	19,486 (1,987,596 exposures)
Audio materials converted to magnetic tape, titles	2,484
Video materials converted to magnetic tape, titles	1,043
Motion picture films converted, reels	1,796 (1,137,904 feet)

General Preservation of the Collections

Items surveyed, paper-based	59,200
Pieces labeled*	172,452

* New category

11. SERVICES TO BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS

	<i>Items Circulated*</i>	<i>Number of Readers</i>
<i>Regional and Subregional Libraries</i>		
Recorded discs	3,190,000	149,050
Recorded cassettes	19,271,200	601,100
Braille	595,700	28,160
<i>NLS/BPH Service to Overseas Patrons</i>		
Recorded discs	200	140
Recorded cassettes	13,300	550
Braille	200	40
<i>NLS/BPH Service to Music Patrons</i>		
Recorded discs	100	60
Recorded cassettes	2,000	500
Braille	2,100	400
Large print	400	200
<i>Interlibrary Loan—Multistate Centers</i>		
Recorded discs	4,200	N/A
Recorded cassettes	65,000	N/A
Braille	6,000	N/A
Tapes (cassette and open-reel)	19,900	N/A

*Items circulated included containers, volumes, and magazines.

12. READER SERVICES ¹

	<i>Circulation of Items for Use within the Library</i>	<i>Direct Reference Service</i>			
		<i>In Person</i>	<i>Correspondence ²</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Total</i>
African and Middle Eastern Division	5,680	9,765	1,511	14,536	25,812
American Folklife Center	—	2,176	1,262	2,977	6,415
Asian Division	47,819	13,255	1,816	11,970	27,041
Children's Literature Center	—	160	344	253	757
Collections Management Division	611,483	13,238	11,717	3,308	28,263
European Division	10,516	6,074	628	13,754	20,456
Geography and Map Division	97,487	23,852	2,641	6,804	33,297
Hispanic Division	3,005	23,488	17,062	33,505	74,055
Humanities and Social Sciences Division	327,144	164,790	2,016	7,815	174,621
Law Library ³	173,488	48,090	16,915	19,933	84,938
Loan Division	151,359	24,667	50,960	59,308	134,935
Manuscript Division	47,943	28,046	2,192	6,819	37,057
Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division	19,159	6,674	1,797	29,307	37,778
Music Division	22,821	5,659	1,428	4,518	11,605
National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped ⁴	—	485	10,594	6,060	17,139
National Reference Service	—	1,401	21,646	44,988	68,035
Prints and Photographs Division	204,553	40,472	2,864	9,881	53,217
Rare Book and Special Collections Division	14,278	5,136	288	6,043	11,467
Science and Technology Division	2,549	103,180	10,465	7,098	120,743
Serial and Government Publications Division	207,972	108,661	452	2,584	111,697
TOTALS	1,947,256	629,269	158,598	291,461	1,079,328

¹ Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which completed approximately 530,000 responses to requests and service transactions for members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1997, and for the Copyright Office, which answered 421,150 inquiries.

² Includes electronic mail

³ Not included here are 902 research reports that the Law Library prepared for Congress and other government agencies.

⁴ See appendix K, table 11, for additional NLS/BPH statistics.

13. CATALOGING DISTRIBUTION SERVICE: FINANCIAL STATISTICS

<i>Source of Income</i>	1997
General	\$4,632,384
U.S. government libraries	109,534
Sales to foreign libraries	1,551,905
TOTAL GROSS SALES	\$6,293,823
<i>Analysis of Total Income</i>	
Book catalogs:	
<i>Map Cataloging</i>	\$ 2,077
<i>New Serial Titles</i>	265,891
<i>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections</i>	1,780
<i>Genealogies</i>	522
Card Sales (gross)	274,697
CD-ROM	
CDMARC Subjects	29,221
CDMARC Names	12,494
CDMARC Names/Subjects	19,464
CDMARC Bibliographic	95,193
CDMARC Serials	5,051
CDMARC Bib English	34,682
CD Music	3,405
CD English Current Years	2,870
CD Spanish/Portuguese	825
CD Catalogers' Desktop	168,801
Classification Plus	135,859
Class Plus & Desktop	406,388
MARC Tapes	2,254,580
Microfiche catalogs	
NUC Books	148,135
NUC Audiovisual Materials	16,671
NUC Cartographic Materials	17,593
NUC Production Masters	24,160
Register of Additional Locations	668
Name Authorities	114,346
Subject Headings	107,270
Music	20,796
Miscellaneous Publications	50,864
Technical Publications	2,079,520
TOTAL GROSS SALES	6,293,823
ADJUSTMENTS	(583,016)
TOTAL NET SALES	\$5,710,807
Transfers	
Fees transferred to appropriation	\$5,704,370
Fees transferred to miscellaneous receipts	—
TOTAL FEES TRANSFERRED	\$5,704,370

14. COPYRIGHT REGISTRATIONS

(number of registrations by subject matter, fiscal 1997)

<i>Category of Material</i>	<i>Published</i>	<i>Unpublished</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nondramatic literary works			
Monographs and computer-related works	131,762	44,626	176,388
Serials			
Serials (non-group)	74,156	—	74,156
Group daily newspapers	2,155	—	2,155
Group serials	7,013	—	7,013
TOTAL, literary works	215,086	44,626	259,712
Works of the performing arts, including musical works, dramatic works, choreography and pantomimes, and motion pictures and filmstrips	46,259	108,153	154,412
Works of the visual arts, including two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, sculptural works, technical drawings and models, photographs, cartographic works, commercial prints and labels, and works of the applied arts	59,022	30,613	89,635
Sound recordings	14,610	21,132	35,742
TOTAL	334,977	204,524	539,501
Renewals	—	—	28,649
Mask work registrations	—	—	1,076
GRAND TOTAL, all registrations	—	—	569,226
Documents recorded	—	—	16,548

15. COPYRIGHT BUSINESS SUMMARY

(fees received, fiscal 1997)

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Fees</i>
Applications for registration	\$12,206,713
Fees for mask works	21,920
Renewals	558,558
TOTAL	12,787,191
Fees for recordation of documents	821,159
Fees for certifications	127,897
Fees for searches	207,092
Fees for expedited services	1,017,471
Fees for other services	108,286
TOTAL	2,281,905
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$15,069,096</u>
Fees Applied to the Appropriation, Fiscal 1997	\$15,076,608

16. HUMAN RESOURCES

(as of September 30, 1997)

Library Employees by Service Unit ¹

Office of the Librarian	760
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(Includes Office of the Librarian and Deputy Librarian; Communications; Congressional Relations; Development; General Counsel; Inspector General; Personnel Security; Planning, Management and Evaluation; Security)	89
Financial Services	56
Human Resources Services	107
Information Technology Services	205
Integrated Support Services	303

Congressional Research Service	723
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Copyright Office	533
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Law Library	96
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Library Services	2,362
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Office of the Associate Librarian	23
Acquisitions and Support Services	338
Area Studies Collections	127
Cataloging	589
National Services	185
National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	130
Preservation	180
Public Service Collections	790
TOTAL	4,474

Library Employees by PATCO Code ¹

Professional	1,503
Administrative	1,052
Technical	1,285
Clerical	369
Wage Board	105
Other	160
TOTAL	4,474

¹ Includes all Library employees (full-time, part-time, permanent, conditional, temporary, indefinite, and indefinite/not to exceed).

HUMAN RESOURCES (Cont.)

Attrition by PATCO Code ²

Professional	52
Administrative	40
Technical	47
Clerical	23
Wage Board	5
Other	10
TOTAL	177 ³

Demographics ²

Males	1,895
Females	2,175
Average years of LC service	17
Average years of federal service	18
Average age	47
American Indian	15
Asian	206
Black	1,577
Hispanic	81
White	2,191

² Does not include temporary employees or those in indefinite/not to exceed positions.

³ Represents a 4.3 percent attrition rate as compared with fiscal 1997 staffing levels.

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